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Roll 39

DESPATCHES FROM UNITED STATES CONSULS IN SHANGHAI, 1847-1906

Volume 39

March 1, 1888 - December 11, 1889

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Washington: 1947

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The volume microcopied on this roll has the following backstrip title: "39 / Shanghai / March 1, 1888 / December 11, 1889 / Department / of State." It contains despatches, with enclosures, addressed to the Department of State from United States consular officials at Shanghai, China, between March 1, 1888, and December 11, 1889. The contents are registered on Roll 1 of the microcopy.

The volume is part of a body of records in the National Archives designated as Record Group No. 59, General Records of the Department of State. It is volume 39 of a series generally referred to as Consular Despatches, Shanghai.

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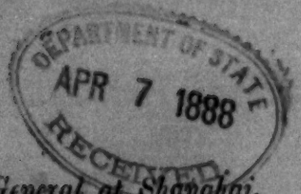


No. 193 March 1st 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Application for leave of absence.

Granted
April 10/88

30

Leave granted
9 April 1888.

No. 193.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 1st 1885.

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to apply for forty five days leave in case I should desire to take a run over to Japan or elsewhere during the hot season. The fifteen days over the month will be taken up in going and returning. My going will depend on the business of the office and the requirements of the public service.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. H. Kennedy

Consul General

Con

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 7 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 194] March 1st 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Acknowledgement of Nos. 73. 74 and 75.

No. 194

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 1st 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Department's instructions Nos. 73. 74 and 75 dated January 12th and 13th 1888.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J.D. Kennedy

Consul General

Con

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 7 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 195 March 1 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Bonded Warehouses -

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Shanghai bonded warehouse system begun January 1st 1888. It gives dissatisfaction, the privilege of owning bonded warehouses being granted to the China Merchant steam Navigation Company solely.

No. 195

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 1st 1888

Hon. Geo. L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of Customs Notification No. 279 together with the General Regulations for Bonding, relative to the Bonded Warehouse system inaugurated at this Port on the part of the Chinese Government under Article III of the supplementary convention between Germany and China, March 31st 1880.

It went into operation on the 1st. of January 1888; and in that the privileges therein accorded have been extended

solely

solely to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, as far as the proprietorship of the warehouses is concerned, considerable dissatisfaction has been created among the merchants, and corporations of the respective nationalities not thus privileged.

The Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce and the merchants very generally have sent strong and urgent memorials to Peking against the exclusiveness of the privilege.

As yet but little has been done in the way of bonding goods.

I have the honor to be Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

One Inclosure as stated

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL
1888
MAR
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. 279.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bonded Warehouses, as provided for in Article III of the Supplementary Convention between Germany and China, which was signed on the 31st March 1880, will now be experimentally established at this Port, and that on and after the 1st January 1888 Consignees of Foreign Goods will have the option of either paying Duty and taking immediate delivery of the same, or of deferring payment and depositing their Consignments in a Bonded Warehouse, subject to the Regulations for Bonding authorised by the Chinese Government. Copies of these Regulations and Specimen Forms may be obtained on application to this Office.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

H. ELGAR HOBSON,

Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

SHANGHAI, 20*th December* 1887.

CHINESE CUSTOMS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR BONDING.

The Chinese Government having assented in the Revised German Treaty to the experimental establishment of Bonded Warehouses at Shanghai, the following Provisional Regulations have been drawn up. They are divided into four sections, according as they affect—1°, Vessels; 2°, Cargo; 3°, the Custom House; and 4°, the Bonded Warehouse.

1°. Rules for the guidance of German Vessels.

A.

1. After arrival and Consular Report, the Import Manifests of German vessels are to be lodged with the Customs.
2. When the Consul's Report has been received, the Manifest handed in, and Permits to land applied for and issued, the vessel will be allowed to discharge.
3. When import cargo has been discharged, export cargo shipped, and dues and duties paid, the Customs Clearance will be issued. The Customs will enter on the Clearance the amount of Import Duties paid on Foreign goods and the number of packages of Foreign goods bonded upon which duty has not been paid.
4. The rules regarding Export Duties, Coast Trade Duties, and Tonnage Dues remain as before.

2°. Rules for the guidance of Importers.

B.

5. A distinction is made between a vessel's import *Foreign* cargo and her *Native* cargo. While Foreign goods may be bonded or not, at the Importer's option, Native goods will be treated as before—*i.e.*, released upon payment of duty,—and will not be allowed to be placed in bond.
6. Foreign goods may, at the Importer's option, be either treated as before—*i.e.*, pay duty and be released—or may be bonded. The Importer must state on his Import Application—in addition to the description, number of packages, weight, and value of the goods—on which goods he wishes to pay duty and on which he wishes to defer payment, in order that the Customs may know whether to issue a Duty Memo. or a Bonding Permit.

   LOCAL RULE 1.—An application for General Discharge Permit will be held to be an application for importation on payment of duty.

7. The Importer must in all cases obtain a Bonding Permit before landing his cargo and placing it in bond.

   LOCAL RULE 1.—Goods for which a Bonding Permit is issued must be taken direct to the Bonded Warehouse.

8. If the Importer wishes to take samples of goods placed in bond, he must first obtain a Sample Permit from the Customs before opening the packages. The Bonded Warehouse Keeper will, upon production of this Sample Permit, allow the packages to be opened and samples taken, and the original packages will then be closed in whatever way the Importer and Warehouse Keeper may agree upon.

9. When the Importer wishes his goods, or any portion of them, to be released from bond, he must supply the Customs with a description of the goods, number of packages, weight, value, date of bonding, name of importing vessel, destination, name of exporting vessel, etc., when applying for Duty Memo., Release Permit, or Shipping Permit. Goods for sale in Shanghai, or for re-export to a Yangtze Port, must pay Import Duty before being released from bond. If intended for re-exportation to other Treaty ports, or to a Foreign port, they will not be required to pay duty before quitting bond.

LOCAL RULE 1.—Goods for which a Permit to Ship in Bond (non-duty paid) or a Permit to Withdraw from Bond for Shipment is issued must, in case of failure of shipment, be taken direct to the Customs Jetty for examination; application to withdraw from bond for import must then be made for such shut-out cargo.

10. Goods removed from the Bonded Warehouse without a Permit will be confiscated, and the proprietors of the Bonded Warehouse will be responsible for the amount of the duty leviable.

11. Twelve months is proposed as the limit during which goods may remain in bond. If not applied for by the Importer at the expiration of that period, the proprietors of the Bonded Warehouse must pay the Import Duty and remove the goods elsewhere.

12. The insurance of bonded goods, Warehouse charges, and indemnity for fire or loss, are matters to be arranged between the proprietors of the Bonded Warehouse and the Importers, and do not concern the Customs.

3°. Regulations to be given effect to by the Customs.

C.

13. Seeing that German vessels will arrive with cargo which is, and with cargo which is not, to be bonded, the Customs must first receive the Consular Report and Import Manifest before issuing Permits to discharge, etc.

14. On application from the Importer to bond Foreign goods, the Customs will issue the Bonding Permit with the Permit to Land.

15. On application from the Importer, the Customs will issue a Sample Permit to open packages in bond for the purpose of taking samples.

16. When the Importer desires to dispose of bonded goods in Shanghai, or to re-export them to a Yangtze Port, the Customs will, upon application, issue a Duty Memo., and upon production of the Duty Receipt will grant a Release Permit, and, if required, a Yangtze Export Permit.

17. Upon application from the Importer to re-export bonded goods to a Treaty port, other than a Yangtze Port, or to a Foreign port, the Customs will issue a Release Permit and an Export Permit.

18. The Customs will enter on the Clearance of each German vessel the amount of Import Duty paid, and the number of packages placed in bond on which payment of duty is deferred.

19. The form of Bond to be entered into by the proprietors of the Bonded Warehouse, the books to be kept there, the arrangements for either permanently stationing Customs Officers at the Warehouse or for periodical inspection, as well as the rules for the daily routine of work at the Warehouse, will be decided by the Shanghai Customs as circumstances require.

20. In the Quarterly Returns of Revenue the duty paid on goods released from bond is to be entered in the Return for the current quarter; and in the Annual Trade Returns such goods are to be entered under their proper flag. Goods remaining in bond are to be treated, as regards these Returns, as not yet imported.

4°. Rules to be observed by the Proprietors of Bonded Warehouses.

D.

21. The proprietors of Warehouses appointed by the Shanghai Customs to store goods in bond must enter into Bonds in which they bind themselves to observe all the Regulations of the Shanghai Customs, and engage that no goods shall enter the Warehouse without a Permit, and that, once in the Warehouse, goods shall not be opened or released without the proper Permit; and in the event of goods being so opened or released without Permit, the said proprietors bind themselves to pay a fine of so many times the duty leviable on the goods concerned.

LOCAL RULE 1.—Bonded Warehouses shall be exclusively reserved for the storage of bonded goods.

LOCAL RULE 2.—Warehouses now authorised by the Shanghai Customs to store goods in bond are as follows, viz.:

Warehouse No. 14 at the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's Lower Hongkew Wharf, for the storage of bonded cargo *ex* vessels moored at that wharf, and where arrangements will be made for the reception, landing, and storage of bonded goods, *water-borne*, from vessels not moored at that wharf.

The bonding of other Warehouses will be made known to the public by a Notification displayed at the Custom House.

LOCAL RULE 3.—Each door of every Bonded Warehouse shall be marked in conspicuous letters with the word "Bonded;" and each such door will be provided by the Customs, but at the expense of the Warehouse proprietor, with a second lock, the key of which shall remain in the hands of the Customs Officers.

22. The proprietors of Bonded Warehouses must keep books, the form of which will be determined by the Customs, in which must be recorded particulars of all goods which enter and leave the Warehouse, as well as full particulars of the opening of packages for the purpose of taking samples.

23. Customs Officers, whether permanently stationed at the Warehouse or coming for the purpose of inspection, shall at all times have access to, and be at liberty to examine, both books and cargo without hindrance on the part of the proprietors of the Bonded Warehouse.

24. Goods for which the Importer has obtained a Bonding Permit will be checked on arrival at the Bonded Warehouse by the Warehouse Keeper in the presence of the Customs Officer before being stored. At the same time an entry will be made in the Warehouse Book, and the Bonding Permit will then be receipted and handed to the Customs Officer to be filed.

25. On the presentation by the Importer of a Sample Permit to take samples, the Bonded Warehouse Keeper must inform the Customs Officer, in order that both may be present when the packages are opened and the samples extracted. On the packages being re-closed, the Warehouse Keeper must make a full entry in the book kept for the purpose, and then hand the Sample Permit to the Customs Officer to be filed.

26. When the Importer brings to the Bonded Warehouse a Release Permit for goods to be disposed of in Shanghai or re-exported to a Yangtze Port, it will be the duty of the Warehouse Keeper to inform the Customs Officer, in order that both may personally see to the release of the goods. The Warehouse Keeper must at the same time enter the particulars in the prescribed Duty-paid Book, and then hand the Release Permit to the Customs Officer to be filed.

27. When the Importer brings to the Bonded Warehouse a Release Permit for goods to be re-exported to a Treaty port other than a Yangtze Port, or to a Foreign port, it will be the duty of the Warehouse Keeper to inform the Customs Officer, in order that both may personally see to the release of the goods. The Warehouse Keeper must at the same time enter the particulars in the prescribed Re-export Book, and then hand the Release Permit to the Customs Officer to be filed.

28. Twelve months is proposed as the limit during which goods may remain in bond. At the expiration of that period, if the Importer has not applied for his goods, the proprietors of the Bonded Warehouse must pay the Import Duty and remove them elsewhere.

29. The storage and custody of goods in the Bonded Warehouse, Warehouse charges, insurance, etc., are declared to be private matters to be arranged by the proprietors of the Bonded Warehouse, and do not concern the Customs. The Customs, however, are to be kept informed of the Warehouse Rules.

The above Regulations are provisional and subject to alteration, addition, or cancellation, as the Shanghai Customs may from time to time decide to be necessary. The four main divisions, however, are to be maintained.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 21 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 196 March 14th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Acknowledgement

No. 196

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 14th 1888

Hon. Jno L Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department instructions

No 76 dated January 24th 1888

No 77 " February 4th 1888

also Circular dated January 21st 1888.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J W Kennedy

Consul General

No. 197 | Mch 22 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject: Estate of C. H. Calhoun decd

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Final account inclosed

No. 197

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 22 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to my no. 151, dated October 6th, 1887 wherein I reported the death of C. H. Calhoun I now beg to submit a final account in the matter of deceased's estate, with vouchers attached, showing a balance to the credit of same which has been transferred to Treasury Fees Account for the 1st quarter of 1888, namely $16.80.

Sent to Auditor

T.M.

I have the honor to be, Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

One Inclosure

Int death &c

888 Notes

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 31 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 198 April 18th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Death of Patrick Mc. Closkey:

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Details of Inquisition and advice to N. N. Atwater Esq.

No. 198.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 18th 1888

Hon. J. L. Rice

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Patrick Mc. Clorkey, a duly naturalized citizen of the United States, died suddenly in the "Criterion" Hotel, Shanghai, on the 3rd day of April 1888 of Cardiac Hypertrophy. The following is a copy of the verdict of the Coroner's jury, viz: "We find "the deceased was named Patrick "Mc. Clorkey, that he was a "Citizen of the United States "aged about 70 years; and that

he

"he came to his death from
"natural causes, which we believe
"to have been due to Disease of
"the heart; That he expired in
"his room at the Criterion Hotel
"Shanghai between the hours of
"10 P.M. on the 2nd day of April
"1888 and 12 Meridian on the
"3rd day of April 1888 and do -
"say we all."

In addition to this Inquest
attending Physician held a
post mortem examination of
his remains and has filed his
autopsy, there being Circum-
-Stantial evidence adduced at the
Inquisition of his having a Policy
of Insurance on his life.

He

He is reputed to be the owner of a ranch and divers effects in Petaluma, California. I write by this mail to H. H. Atwater, Cashier of the First National Bank, thereat, from whose correspondence with deceased, I infer that he is a personal friend of deceased, requesting him to inform me as to whether he is aware of an existing Life Insurance Policy or Last Will and Testament, as alleged at the Inquisition.

I have appointed George A. Shufeldt Administrator of his Estate here.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 31 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 199] April 18th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Acknowledging Circular February 23rd 1888.

No. 199

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 18th 1888

Hon. J. L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's Circular of February 23rd 1888, and to say that I will follow the directions therein contained.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. H. Kenneday

Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 31 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 200 April 19th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject: Increase in Comprador's salary

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Requesting Department to allow said Comprador $75 Gold per month.

Inform the Consul that instruction No 42 - March 13 - 88 allows $30 - per month for comprador beginning with current fiscal year.

1 June 1888.

So noted
June 4

No. 200

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 19th 1888

Hon. George S. Bires,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to respectfully call the Department's attention to my No. 130, Dated July 21st 1887, in reply to its instructions No. 50, Dated June 4th 1887, and my Despatch No. 186, dated February 2d 1888. and respectfully requesting permission to pay the Comprador of this Consulate-General $30 in Gold per month.

No reply having been received to the latter Despatch, I trust I may be pardoned for again asking compliance with

with my request. If the Department deems it proper to accede thereto, it will gratify me very much and be most highly appreciated by the Comprador of this Consulate General, who has, for so many years discharged his duties so efficiently and faithfully. At present, he is very inadequately paid.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 4 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 201] April 26 1888 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Kennedy *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Acknowledges Department instructions - 78-83 -

No. 201

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 26' 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Department's instructions as follows:

No. 78, February 6, 1888

" 79 " 14 "

" 80 March 9, "

" 81 " 13 "

" 82 " 13 "

" 83 " 13 "

together with Circulars dated March 9' and 13' 1888, all of which will have my careful attention.

I beg to tender my sincere thanks for the allowance to the

Compradore of this office of a monthly salary of $30- as made in the Department's No. 82. My No. 200 of Apl. 19 was dated one day before the receipt of the Department's instruction.

I have the honor to be
Sir;
Your obedient Servant

J. W. Kennedy
Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 4 1888
RECEIVED

No. 202 April 27th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Acknowledges despatch 82.

No. 202

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 27th 1888.

Hon. Geo. L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department instruction No. 82 dated March 13th 1888. with reference to the wages of the Compradore. In compliance therewith I have drawn Draft No. 4 for the sum of two hundred and seventy ($270.00) dollars U.S. Gold Coin in payment in full from July 1st 1887 to March 30th 1888. supported by enclosed vouchers. Hereafter the Compradores wages will be debited to Town Gn.

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Solicitor General.

a/c Two Enclosures.

T.M.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN. 4 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 203.] April 27th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy. Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

With reference to drawing dated.

No. 202

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 27th 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith Rent and Miscellaneous Expense Account and the Jail Account for the quarter ending March 31st 1888. To balance these accounts I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State in the usual manner, my Drafts No 1 and 2 for $623.27 and $463.55 respectively and ask the Department's kind protection for same.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. N. Kennedy

Consul General

J. M.

Vol 1 Total deaths &c

888

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 4 1888
RECEIVED

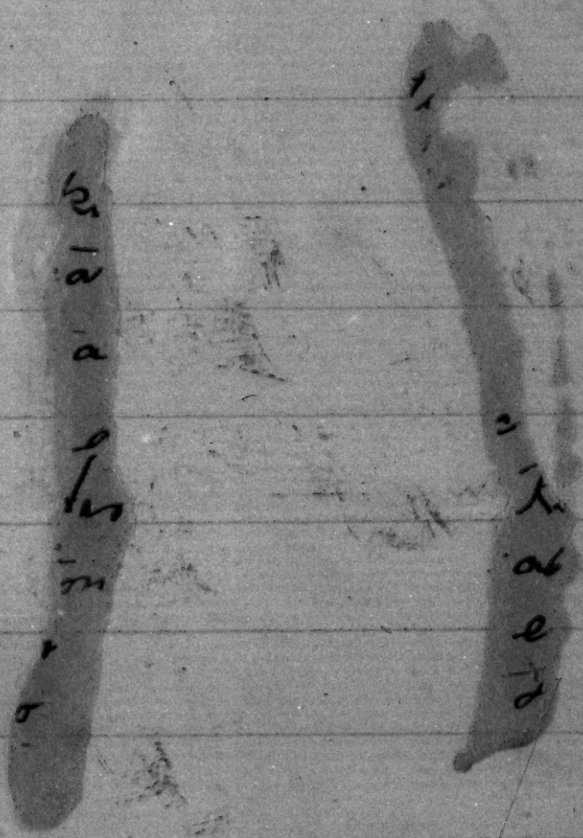
No. 204 April 27th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Quarterly Returns 1st Quarter 1888.



No. 204.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 27th 1888.

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit the following returns for the quarter ending March 31st 1888

V 1. Digest of Invoice Book

V 2. Arrivals and Departures of American Vessels.

V 3. Return of deceased citizens

V 4. Record of Notarial services.

V 5. Summary of Consular business

6. Return of Marshal of the Consular Court.

T. M. 7. Account and Vouchers Clerk hire

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

(Form No. 121.)

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by, or deposited with J. D. Kennedy, U. S. Consul at Shanghai China from 1st January to 31st March 1888, inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAME OF PERSON.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
January 18th	James A. Weed	New York	—	Shanghai		Wife appointed Administratrix
March 17th	H. T. Yates	North Carolina	—	"		Executor & Executrix qualified

Note.—To be sent quarterly to the Department of State. The indorsement on the back should be completed.

J. D. Kennedy
U. S. Consul at Shanghai

(Form No. 121.)

General

U. S. CONSULATE,

AT

Shanghai China.

NAMES OF DECEASED CITIZENS AND SEAMEN.

Inclosure No. 3

In despatch No. 204

Corr

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 4 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 205] April 27th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai.

Mr. Kennedy, Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

Rec'd June 20, 88.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Acknowledges Circular March 13th 1888.

No. 205

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 27th 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to Department Circular of date March 13th 1888 conveying the conclusions of the Department in accordance with the letter of the Honorable Secretary of State to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury of date February 11th 1888. relative to the character, privileges and relief to be afforded seamen of foreign nationality who ship in American vessels, and that the Act of August 3rd 1882 does not apply to such persons. I have the honor to say that I have carefully considered the same, and respectfully submit the

the following questions touching
conclusion number one.
1st. Suppose a seaman ships on a
registered American vessel at a
Foreign Port, that is in any
other than a Port of the United
States" and arrives at this Port
say. is he entitled to the same relief.
if he complies with every other requirement
of said conclusion, as if he had
shipped in a Port of the United States.
2nd. Suppose a seaman of Foreign nationality
has shipped in accordance with conclusion
number one. or at a Foreign Port
in a registered American ship, and
contracts on the shipping articles
to be discharged at the Port
of destination on the termination of
the voyage, and is so discharged
under

under his contract, but the Master of the ship with whom he contracted does not care to reship him, and there is no other ship in Port, and such seaman expresses a desire to reship on some American vessel, is he entitled to relief while awaiting an American vessel on which to ship?

3d. Suppose a seaman is discharged by mutual consent, his contract not having expired, and has been guaranteed to become no charge on the Government whilst he remains in Port, as is now and has heretofore been the practice of this office in accordance with the enclosed form, does the Department consider him entitled to relief, if after having spended all of his wages in arrear or otherwise, he applies

applies for relief?

4th. If the Department holds that such seamen would be entitled to relief, should a seaman of foreign nationality be required to show that he has not divested himself of his character as an American seaman since his discharge by seeking service on a foreign vessel.

I respectfully request a consideration of these questions. Experience has dictated them and a reply will make the instruction under conclusion number one so explicit that no doubt need ever arise as how to act. I will communicate the reply to our Consuls in China for their guidance.

There is no subject in the whole

whole scope of Consular duties
& Jurisdiction that gives so
much trouble or causes so much
Perplexity, as that of seamen, and
the clearer the duties and
Jurisdiction of Consuls are defined, and
the rights of seamen, the better it
is for Consuls and Seamen.
To this end I respectfully request
queries and respectfully request
a reply.

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

One Enclosure

United States Consulate General.

SHANGHAI, April 26 1888

This is to certify, that I, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that

John Doe shall not become an expense under any circumstances to the Government of the United States of America, if discharged from the Ship "Washington" at this Port.

Richard Roe

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 4 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 286 May 4th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges despatch No 81.

No. 206

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 3rd 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge Department instruction No 81 of date March 13th 1888, directing me to report fully on the Practice at this Consulate General in the settlement of the Estates of deceased citizens. In compliance therewith I append a tabulated statement # showing the number of Estates which are being and have been administered since my advent to office. It will be seen that there are three classes of Estates. 1st Where a Will is left by deceased, or application is

is made by personal representative to administer. 2nd Consular Administration as prescribed by Regulations. 3rd Administrators appointed by Probate Court because of contested claims or probable litigation. As to the first where the deceased has left a Will there can be no question, and I take it under Regulation 384 which is to idem verbis provision of section 1709 Revised Statutes, if a personal representative applies for administration it is to be granted, or if as in case of Nuncupative Will there was a Will but the Executor was disqualified or refused to act, it is equally clear under Rule 55, Article X of Regulations for the United States Consular Courts in China, that the

the Consul has the power to appoint an Administrator to present and prove the Will, and administer it in accordance with the wishes of the deceased. As to the second class, the Consular Regulations unquestionably draw a distinction between the Estates of seamen and citizens "other than seamen" From Paragraph 384 Article + XXIII Consular Regulations to paragraph 387 the Provisions relate exclusively to "citizens other than seamen." From Paragaph 387 to Paragraph 390 the Provisions relate solely to seamen and the evident purpose in all such cases is for the Consul to Administer, and it has been invariably done. This is the practice too with the Estates of "deceased citizens other than seamen" where no contested claims or litigation have arisen. In accordance however with Paragraph 405 Consular Regulations I have pursued the course of paying the debts of the

the deceased before deducting the per centum for the Government as prescribed by clause 69. page 169 of paragraph 496 Consular # Regulations. The word "gross" therein used, is an unfit expression as following the preceding words and should be read to mean really "nett" or balance left, after "Inventorying, selling, finally settling and Defraying or transmitting balance due." The practice is however in small Estates to transmit the entire balance and the percentum can be deducted at the Treasury Department. If the percentum is to be deducted before Paying the debts of decedent it would # certainly be a hardship on creditors. Where the Estate is insolvent, I have pursued the practice of prorating it, and in that case there would be nothing left for transmission. I ask explicit instruction as to whether the percentum

percentum for the Government shall be deducted before paying the debts of the deceased, or suppose the debts, prorating in case of insolvency, absorb the entire Estate, does the Government claim the percentum anyhow? This is the practice which has been pursued in such Estates and it appears to me that there is no difference between it and the modus of the Consul General at Yokohama, unless it be that the percentum for the Government is deducted by him in gross, regardless of the debts or the insolvency of the decedent. No administrator has been appointed in such cases nor have any Court costs been taxed. There are certain incidental costs which are taxed such as pay of appraisers and Clerk for making up the record, all of which are allowed him by Regulations and which I found in vogue here and the Consul General for affixing his seal to Order

appointing

appointing Appraisers and to their returns. If no such fees are chargeable in the opinion of the Department they will be discontinued. I do not know what the Court Regulations in Japan prescribe as to such fees, nor what practice has existed there. In the revised fee bill which Minister Denby and I have agreed on we have endeavored to make all such fees as explicit as possible. I know of no instance in which the percentum provided by clause 69 section 496 has ever been claimed by the Consul General acting as Administrator. If the Consul acts as Administrator the percentum provided by said clause goes to the Government. If an Administrator is appointed then a reasonable compensation is fixed by the Probate Court. I enclose herewith copy of Legation instruction No 100 of date April 4th 1888 relative to such fees. This

Inigo

brings me to consider the third class of Estates, to wit, those administered by Administrators appointed by the Court. This has been done only where there were disputed claims or probable litigation, and the Department instruction № 81 recognizes the practice. Before thinking this obj communicated my views to Minister Denby, and he recognized the propriety of it. But I go even further, in which he agrees with me (see Legation instruction № 102 of date April 16th 1888 herewith enclosed) and take the position that it is not necessary in China by Treaty Statute and Court Regulations in order to appoint an Administrator for an "Estate of a deceased citizen other than a seamen" that there should be contested claims or litigation. Minister Denby has put it so strongly that I will not

not go over the argument, but submit his views (better expressed than I could) as contained in the aforesaid Legation instruction No 102. I have however appointed Administrators only where there were contested claims or probable litigation. I trust I am explicit. I ask to be instructed as to how to act, and the practice shall conform to the letter of the instruction and I will communicate them to our Consuls, so to have uniformity of practice throughout this Jurisdiction.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

E. D. Kenna

Consul General.

Three Enclosures.

Copy.

No 102.

Legation of the United States
Peking April 16th 1888

J. L. Kennedy Esquire
U.S. Consul General
Shanghai.

Sir:

I have the honor to state that my construction of the law agrees with your own on the taxation of costs in the matter presented in my despatch No 100 of April 14th. My judgment is clear that Sec. 1709 R.S. and Sec 384 P 128 and clause 69 P 169 of the Con Reg 1881 should be held to apply only to cases arising in barbarous countries or in countries where local law forbids administration. A strict construction of Sec 1709 would require that # except in certain excepted cases, the Consul shall always act as # administrator of estates of decedents.

Best

But Sec 4083 R.S. confers on Consuls "all the judicial authority necessary to execute the Provisions of the treaties etc" Sec 4086 amplifies this jurisdiction. The power of probate jurisdiction is recognized by the Department in Dec 397 p 133. Con Reg 1881 and it is recognized also in Rule 55 Court Rules of China.

I hold therefore that administrators should be appointed in all cases where suitable and competent men can be found in China. If none such can be found the Consul under Sec 1709 R.S. should himself act.

If the Consul acts as Admr the 5% provided for in clause 169. above cited goes to the government. No fees are allowed for services as administrator. If a third party acts by appointment as administrator he should be allowed reasonable compensation.

In

In that event the 5% is disregarded. This I understand is your view. I shall insist that the plan adopted in China be continued that regular administration be had of estates and shall confine myself, unless otherwise directed to adopting a fee bill for Court fees and costs and expenses.

I am Sir.

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby.

No. 100.

(Copy)

Legation of the United States

Peking April 4, 1888.

J. D. Kennedy Esquire

U.S. Consul General

Shanghai

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No 64, of the 26th ult.

I readily agree to the modifications of the schedule of court fees suggested by you. The schedule cannot be immediately put in force. The Department has directed me to correspond with my colleague at Tokio with the view to adopt a uniform rate of fees in cases of administration

m

in the two countries.

The 5th Auditor has represented to the Hon. Assist Sec. of State that there is some difference between the mode of taxing fees in your office and that of the Consul General at Yokohama. The difference seems mainly to arise over the application of the five per cent fixed in item 69 p 169 of the Consular Regulations. As to the charge, collection and application of this 5% I have nothing to do. It is ministerial and not judicial.

The above percentage is collectible when the Consul

acts as administrator, and has no relation to cases in which a third party is appointed.

I have so far done nothing as to the compensation of the administrator. There are two modes of doing this; first, to leave the Court to fix compensation on a bill of particulars filed of the services rendered; second, to graduate the compensation of the administrator by a percentage on the amount that may come into his hands.

I shall take the opinion of my colleague at Tokio

on

in the two modes. In this
jurisdiction I inclose
to the first.

I am Sir
Your obedient servant
(sd) Charles Denby.

List of Estates of deceased citizens docketed from the 5th of April 1886 up to date showing disposition there of. ———

F. M. Coffin, April 5th 1886, left will, and Executor appointed therein qualified.

S. D. Robinson. July 30, 1886. Several contested claims - administrator appointed.

J. L. Hammond. Insolvent. Claims settled pro rata from proceeds of effects. October 19, 1886.

Charles E. Conway January 27, 1887. Small estate. Balance to credit forwarded to Department of State in despatch No. 192 - February 16, 1888 together with account. Amount $46.46.

Francis Carter March 17, 1887.

Case still on docket as there are doubts as to his nationality. The effects of deceased in Shanghai were sold at auction and realized about $400. He died of chronic alcoholism.

Robert H. Wigton March 30, 1887 - left a Will Estate settled by executor therein appointed.

William Bronson. Deceased was lost at the wreck of the U.S.S. Ashuelot and letters of Administration were granted to his guardian who wished to obtain indemnity given by Congress to the relatives of men so lost.

George Derrick, June 5, 1887. Contested claim. administrator appointed.

F. J. Sylvester June 13, 1887.
Balance to credit of estate
amounting to $274.85 forwarded
to the Department of State in
despatch No. 160 of October 28 "1887,
together with account.
Thomas Bleffert and John Healy
American ship Hagarstown. Inquest
costs paid by owners of ship. No
estate to administer. July 5th 1887.
William Canning. July 17, 1887
Proceeds of deceased's effects
barely sufficient to pay costs
of Inquest. Buried by friends.
C. H. Calhoun October 2, 1887. 887
Balance to credit of estate and
account forwarded in despatch
No. 197 dated March 22, 1888
G. G. Hopkins. September 26, 1887

widow appointed administratrix.

John O'Neill November 23, 1887.
Administrator appointed cum
testamento annexo

James A. Weed January 18, 1888.
widow appointed administratrix.

Matthew J. Yates, March 2d, 1888.
Left will appointing executor
and executrix.

Patrick McCloskey April 3, 1888.
Letters of administration issued to
G. A Shufeldt and reported to Depart-
ment in despatch No. 198 – Apl. 18, 1888.
Necessity of Administrator having
been obviated since writing said
despatch the letter will be withdrawn
and estate settled by Consul General.

The foregoing does not include seamen
whose effects have been dealt with as
prescribed by Regulations.

Copy

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 4 1888
RECEIVED

No. 207] May 14th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

With reference to the wreck of the "San Pablo"

Dispatch:
Ask with approval the final and
twenty supplies by Mr. Summers.
The thanks of the Govt. are due to the
Chinese authorities and the British
Admiral for their kind offices
& assistance.

Received June 9

5 June 1888

No. 207

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 4th 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that on the 19th of April ultimo a telegram was received by me from Gutzlaff (which is just off the mouth of the Yantsze and a signal station) that a passing steamer had signaled that the American vessel "K.B.D.V." was ashore on Tan Rock in Formosa Channel. On looking over the shipping Register these letters were found to mean. The "San Pablo" one of the O & O. Steamers from San Francisco to Hongkong.

D.

C. L. Harman Esq the Agent of that Company at Hongkong happened to be here on a visit. and I at once communicated with him. also with Rear Admiral Chandler, who was here in his Flag Ship the "Brooklyn". Mr Harman procured two big boats which proceeded to the scene of the wreck on Friday noon, and the "Brooklyn" under Capt Byron Wilson Sunday morning at daylight, the earliest possible moment, as he had to coal and provision having called at Mirs Bay Thursday night after a cruise as far south as Manila. I telegraphed Consul Wingate at Foochow

which

is only thirty miles from Tau
Rock to send what help he
could. In response to my
telegram a merchant steamer
of the Douglas line and a
Chinese Gun boat kindly tendered
by the Chinese Authorities proceeded
to the wreck. Rear Admiral Salmon
of the English Navy in response to
a telegram from Admiral Chandler
despatched H. M. Ship "Constance"
from Hongkong. Before however
any help could reach the "Sau
Pablo" she had to be abandoned by
Capt Reed and his crew. The
Chinese passengers some 200 and
the foreign stewardess with the
Purser had been taken on board
of the Steamer "Pechili" which had
just given the information to
Shitzlaff and arrived at Shanghai
on Sunday night. Capt Reed,
and his crew were brought here
on the Steamer "Menantaus" on
Sunday April 21st. He had

great difficulty in keeping
Chinese looters from boarding
the Ship before he left here
and had to use hot water
and make a show of fire arms
to prevent them from looting the
Ship. and when he and his
crew had abandoned her, as she
had listed under the action of the
waves to an angle of 36 degrees
and threatened to go to pieces, and
were proceeding to Tsun a bout light
house (in sight) and for which
Point on the chart, he was making
when he stranded, but while the
density of the fog prevented him
from seeing, he saw the looters
swarm on the ship, and shortly
afterwards she was seen to be
on fire. The conduct of the
Chinese looters was most
threatening and disgraceful
and I shall call Minister
Denby's attention to it and
if he thinks proper he will
double lock

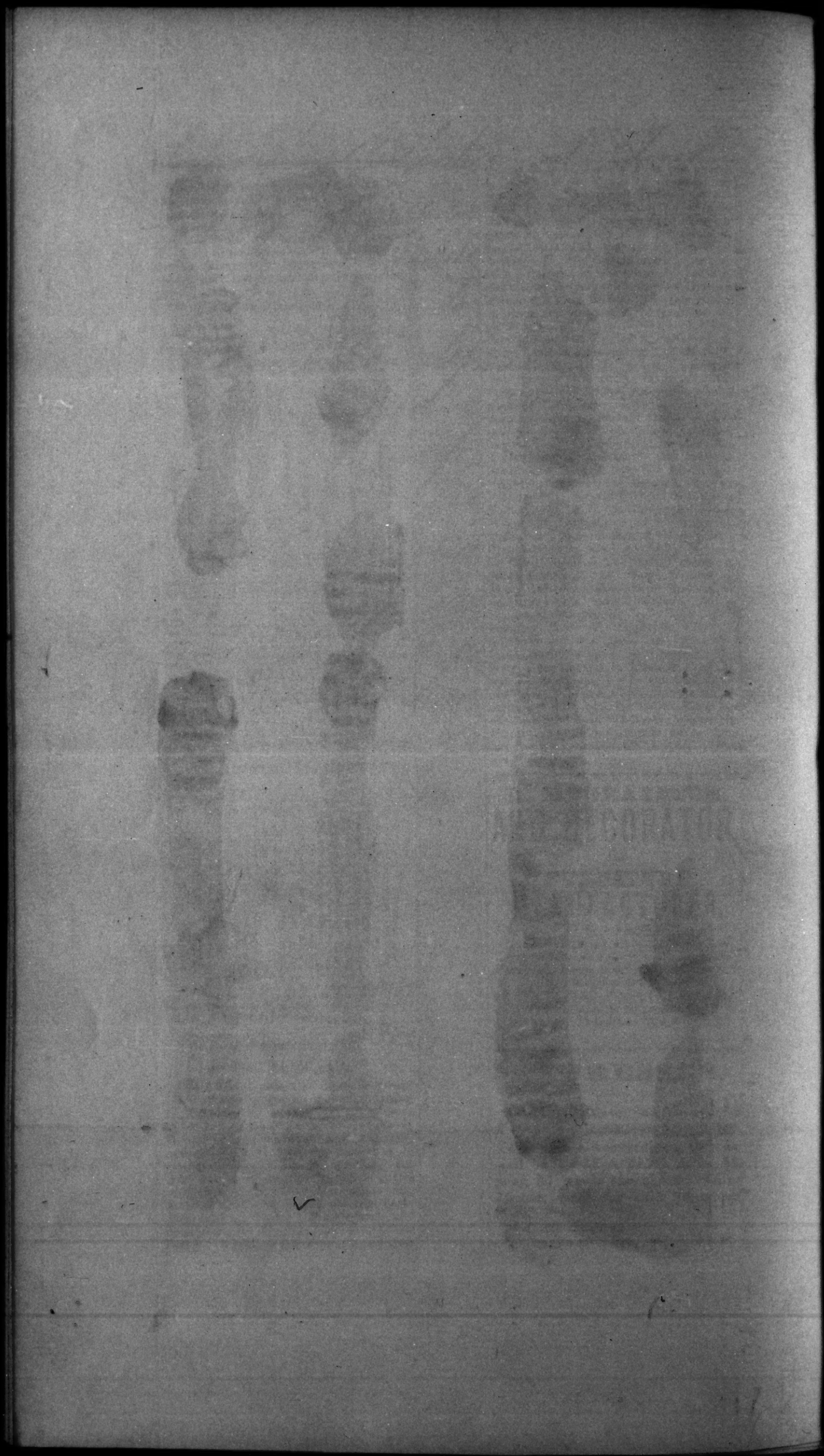
doubtless direct the attention of the Imperial Government at Peking to it. Something ought to be done to stop such outrages to distressed vessels. The officers and crew were provided for here by me and an account transmitted to Consul Withers at Hongkong whether they were sent to be paid off, discharged and shipped if necessary to the United States as it is a better Port for the latter purpose than this. No lives were lost and all of the treasure saved. The cargo consisting of 900 tons only was a total loss. The promptness and courtesy displayed by Rear Admiral Chandler and the efficient zeal of Consul Keogate were most commendable, while the practical sympathy displayed by Rear Admiral Balloon and the

Chinese Authorities at Foochow
in dispatching Ships to the
relief of the wrecked Steamer
entitle them to our warmest
thanks. The details of the loss
will be found in the enclosed
statement made by Capt Reed
to the North China Daily
News. as he did not expend
his Protest. and in the
Protest gave no details.

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN E. C. REED, LATE COMMANDER OF S.S. "SAN PABLO," OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Left Yokohama, bound for Hongkong, 13th April, at 5.30 a.m. and experienced fine weather until the evening of the 14th, when the wind at E.S.E. increased to a gale with thick rainy weather. Made Husi Saki light at 10 p.m., but the weather becoming bad the heavy and constant rain shutting the light in entirely, gave up the intention of going through Van Dieman's Strait and kept the ship away on a S. by W. course, intending to take one of the lower passages by daylight the next day. Sunday April 15th, wind south a moderate gale, weather thick with rain, unable to see anything beyond a mile from the ship;—3.30 p.m. the ship then on a W. by S. course, it shut in so thick, that thinking it unsafe to run any longer, hove the ship to, heading south, with engines going dead slow;—6 p.m. wind shifted to N.W. with torrents of rain and vivid lightning, but the weather did not clear, rain throughout the night, ship held on the same position as the previous evening. Monday, April 16th 5.30 a.m. sky breaking, made Yoko Sima bearing west twenty miles; went ahead full speed, and had it bearing north three miles; at 7.30 a.m. took departure from there for Turnabout Island, weather becoming thick with rain; noon ship's position by dead reckoning, Lat. 28° 32′ N., Long. 128° 5′ E.' Course S. 67° W. Magnetic. Tuesday, April 17th throughout the twenty-four hours light variable winds from N. and E. with thick rainy weather and a heavy N.N.W. swell. Noon, ship's position by dead reckoning, 26° 39′ N. Long. 122° 59′ E.' Dist. 292 miles, course 367° W. magnetic. Rain throughout the afternoon and by 8 p.m. shutting in thick fog. 11 p.m. judging the ship forty-four miles from Turnabout Island bearing W. ¾ S. commenced sounding found 36 fath. mud, the chart showing 41 fath. in that position, concluded the ship had overrun the distance, allowed a few miles. Midnight sounded in 36 fath. mud; which corresponded with soundings on the chart and ship's assumed position. 1 a.m. sounded 31 fath. mud, considering the ship near enough in with the land, altered course to S. 45° W. Mag. Formosa channel course; 2 a.m. sounded 26 fath. mud, and at 3 a.m. again 26 fath. mud, which corresponding with soundings on chart on the regular channel course, about 12 miles off Turnabout, led to the firm belief that the ship was running down channel on a safe course, having passed Turnabout Island. The weather very thick, with fog, wind light at N.E.; 16 minutes after the last soundings, the ship struck on a sunken rock and remained fast, though the engines were reversed full speed astern immediately. Stopped engine and sounded around the ship, finding deep water everywhere, excepting from the stem to the foremast where there was 2½ fath, concluded to wait until daylight before attempting to work the ship off; sounded the different compartments and found the ship making water in forepeak and No. 1 hold. At 9 a.m., low water, fog clearing away, ascertained ship's position 10 miles North from Turnabout and not far from Kwing Island which bore about N. by E.; there was 22 inches of water then in forehold. Cut through storeroom floor into forepeak and endeavoured to stop the leak by packing flour sacks in to the hole, succeeded partly, but was compelled to stop by the rising tide;—11 a.m. signalled s.s. *Pechili* going North, to stop, and during the afternoon transferred to her passengers, mails and treasure. Found at high water that No. 1 as well as No. 2 hold was full of water even with the height outside the ship, and as there was water coming into the coal-bunker abaft the second water tight bulkhead, shored that up with heavy planks to prevent the water carrying it away and flooding the boiler-room. During the night the wind freshened from N.E., with a rising sea, the ship working hard on the rock towards high water and heeling over at an angle of 30° exciting strong fears of her capsizing, as the rock she was lying on shelved very suddenly into deep water on the port side. After consultation with the officers came to the conclusion that there was no chance to save ship or cargo, and as the falling of the masts or the capsizing of the ship would destroy the boats, decided to abandon her after high water. At 7 a.m. April 19th called crew to the boats, provisioned them and stowed crew's baggage into them and 8 a.m. left the ship. The piratical demonstration of the hundreds of coast inhabitants who had surrounded the ship the previous day and who had been kept at bay only by firearms and the ship's fire-pumps, while disembarking the passengers and treasure, compelled the boats to seek shelter and safety at Turnabout Island where they all (7 in number) arrived safely during the forenoon and received a hospitable welcome by Mr. Shields, the keeper of the lighthouse. As soon as the last boat had left the ship, the Chinese swarmed on board, and by night she was a mass of flames fore and aft, and in the morning as seen from the Island, was dismasted and little remained of her above water. The weather keeping very thick during the stay on the Island of two days the steamer first signalled was taken at 10 a.m. on the 21st of April, that proved to be the *Menelaus*, Capt. Nelson, bound to Shanghai, who received and entertained officers and crew hospitably and landed them safely at this port.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 4 1888
RECEIVED

No. 208 May 14th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Acknowledges Circulars March 23rd and 26th 1888.

No. 208

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 4th 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge Department Circulars dated March 23rd and March 26th 1888. also Volume No 76 of the American Decision and the Consular Regulation for 1888.

I have the honor to be Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

Copy

Sent

Sent

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 4 1888
RECEIVED

No. 309 May 4th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy, Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Request for three Copies of the Consular Regulations 1888.

Mailed 6 June 7/88

No. 209

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 4th 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that this office be supplied with three copies of Consular Regulations for 1888. for the Shipping Office Marshal Office and Interpreters Office as they are very much needed in those Departments.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. O. Kennedy

Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 11 1888
RECEIVED.

acpd June 14.

No. 210 | May 10 188 8 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Requisition -

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Requisition made for Hubbells Legal Directory.

No. 210

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 10 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to make a requisition for Hubbell's Legal Directory for the use of this Consulate General.

I found this work of great use in my practice at home and it will be a valuable acquisition to this office.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 21 1888
RECEIVED

No. 211] May 11 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Jail Doctor

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Accounts rendered for services of Jail Doctor for the period extending from Oct 1st 1884 to June 30, 1887

No.

Hon.

Sir,

No. 211

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 11, 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to the Department's instruction No. 74 - January 13, 1888 I now have the honor to inclose two accounts covering the period from July 1, 1885 to June 30, 1887, for the attendance of Dr Macleod upon the Consular Jail. I have drawn upon the Honorable Secretary of State, two drafts for $248 ½ each for which I ask your kind protection. In the Department's instruction above referred to July 1

1-2

1886

1886 to May 31, 1887 is mentioned as the time for including in the latter account. This would be only eleven months and thinking the latter date was simply a clerical error I have made the account for the full period.

I also inclose, as requested, Dr. Macleods account from October 1884 to June 30, 1885. 3

Trusting that it will be paid in due time,

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

aff M. Three accounts inclosed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 21 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 212 May 17th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Ack instruction No 84.

No. 212

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 17th 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department instruction No 84, dated April 7th 1888. The linen tags to be used on the Department Pouches have been received and the instruction will be strictly complied with.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. W. Kennedy

Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 21 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 213 | May 17th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Requests instructions with reference to certain Paragraphs in Regulations.

No. 213

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 17th 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to say that I have carefully compared the Regulations of 1881 with those recently issued, and desire instruction on two points only, which while comparatively unimportant in their general bearing are of sufficient consequence to warrant my asking.

1. Am I correct in construing Article XXVII "Consular Reports" as doing away with annual trade Reports? Paragraph 568 provides for an annual "return upon forms supplied by the Department." There will always be furnished I presume in time for an annual synopsis

or.

or generalization, but is not intended to be the former annual trade Report.

2nd Under the head of "Miscellaneous Instructions" Art XXIII. in Paragraph 413 ("abuse of Government Pouches") subdivision 4th of Paragraph 442 Article XXIV of Regulations of 1881. To Wit "the private correspondence of the Consuls addressed as provided in Paragraph 157" is omitted. Is it intended to prohibit the use of the Pouches for Private correspondence of Consuls; Paragraph 413 is explicit and positive as to what is to be sent by the Pouches and yet Paragraph 522 Article XXVI reads "letters of unofficial persons not being members of their own families are not to be sent by Consular officers to the Department of State with official despatches

dispatches for transmission to persons in the United States. The inference from this Paragraph is that such correspondence is still transmissible by the Couriers, and yet under a recognized rule of construction, Paragraph 413 overrides Paragraph 422. Please inform me as to what the views and intention of the Department are; It is certainly an accommodation and a saving likewise to Consuls to have the Privilege of forwarding their private mails in the Couriers bag as well as small keepsakes for their families which take but little room. I feel assured the Department is ever ready to do all in its Power for the convenience and welfare of its subordinates when it can consistently do so. The new Regulations are to be commended for their fullness perspicuity and systematic arrangement. They evince great care and Judgement in their preparation.

I have the honor to be

Sir;

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

Cons

Mr Ford
21 June 1888

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 21 1888
RECEIVED

No. 214] May 17 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Commercial -

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Trade Returns of Shanghai for the Quarter ending March 31, 1888 given -

No. 214

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 17 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the returns of the trade of Shanghai for the Quarter ending march 31, 1888, taken from the regularly published returns of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

The year opened with a strong market in cotton goods, especially those of American manufacture.

The Returns show a slight falling off in American Drills and a large increase in American jeans and sheetings as compared with the same period in 1887.

Exchange on New York has been characterized by the steady increase in the value of the U.S. gold dollar as compared with the tael of Shanghai Sycee, the rate rising from .92 1/4 to .95 3/4 per dollar.

It is worthy of note that there has not been a corresponding change in prices of imports.

There has been some show of opposition on the part of the local officials to the use of kerosene.

I have taken steps to prevent such opposition, and it is the general opinion of our merchants that the consumption is still increasing.

I have the honor to be, Sir:

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Tenney
Consul General

Table No. 1 showing the movement of the Shipping at Shanghai for the Quarter ending March 31, 1888.

ENTERED.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Foreign Ocean-going Steamers	101	103,312	85	82,083	114	116,909	300	302,304
2. „ River Steamers	22	16,847	18	15,115	28	24,081	68	56,043
3. „ Sailing Vessels	15	6,276	11	4,805	7	4,199	33	15,280
4. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type:—								
Ocean-going Steamers	32	33,865	27	29,079	43	44,999	102	107,943
River Steamers	6	7,976	6	6,799	7	8,316	19	23,091
Sailing Vessels	1	149	...	...	1	149	2	298
5. Native Craft	19	2,202	30	4,210	32	3,711	81	10,123
Total	196	170,627	177	142,091	232	202,364	605	515,082
Same Quarter, 1887	171	153,156	176	147,925	216	187,475	563	488,556

CLEARED.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Foreign Ocean-going Steamers	125	127,264	91	82,660	124	117,814	340	327,738
2. „ River Steamers	23	18,251	19	14,567	27	23,434	69	56,252
3. „ Sailing Vessels	10	2,520	11	6,528	14	4,790	35	13,838
4. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type:—								
Ocean-going Steamers	40	43,577	27	29,949	38	37,376	105	110,902
River Steamers	6	7,990	4	5,456	6	7,976	16	21,422
Sailing Vessels	...	...	1	149	...	...	1	149
5. Native Craft	25	2,921	22	2,143	33	4,383	80	9,447
Total	229	202,523	175	141,452	242	195,773	646	539,748
Same Quarter, 1887	220	200,724	226	200,017	211	176,942	657	577,683

Of Sailing Vessels entered—	Of Steamers entered—	Of Sailing Vessels cleared—	Of Steamers cleared—
100 were from Coast and River Ports.	331 were from Coast and River Ports.	101 were for Coast and River Ports.	370 were for Coast and River Ports.
8 „ „ Japan.	102 „ „ Japan.	8 „ „ Japan.	119 „ „ Japan.
2 „ „ New York.	22 „ „ Great Britain.	2 „ „ change of Flag.	10 „ „ Great Britain.
1 was „ Great Britain.	16 „ „ Hongkong.	1 was „ British Borneo.	7 „ „ Marseilles.
1 „ „ Singapore.	6 „ „ Bombay.	1 „ „ Manila.	3 „ „ New York.
1 „ „ Freemantle.	6 „ „ Marseilles.	1 „ „ Bangkok.	3 „ „ Hongkong.
1 „ „ Burrard's Inlet.	3 „ „ Bremerhaven.	1 „ „ Saigon.	3 „ „ Bremen.
1 „ „ Manila.	1 was „ Bremen.	1 „ broken up.	2 „ „ Manila.
1 „ constructed.	1 „ „ change of Flag.		2 „ „ change of Flag.
	1 re-entered.		9 „ Tugs.
			1 was for Vancouver.
			1 „ a Telegraph Tender.
116 Entered.	489 Entered.	116 Cleared.	530 Cleared.

Table No. 2, showing the Imports at Shanghai for the Quarter ending March 31, 1888, as compared with former years

III. IMPORTS.—The principal articles of Import from Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows :—

Description of Goods.		1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Opium :—					
Malwa	*Piculs*	7,542.25	6,474	6,340.08	6,607.68
Patna	„	1,931.28	1,503.60	3,232.80	1,587.07
Benares	„	1,809.60	1,780.80	1,257.60	1,485.60
Persian	„	13	51	64	10
Native	„	25.82	0.24	5.87	0.96
Cotton Goods :—					
Shirtings, Grey, Plain	*Pieces*	1,248,890	1,091,182	1,391,777	1,795,913
„ White, „	„	416,319	390,051	361,649	616,161
„ „ Brocaded and Spotted	„	498	5,473	802	...
„ Dyed, Plain	„	35,220	26,103	18,482	25,384
„ „ Brocaded and Spotted	„	6,768	11,951	24,257	9,673
T-Cloths	„	377,671	317,144	583,156	524,868
Drills, English	„	42,100	112,672	78,715	126,281
„ Dutch	„	30	660	5,300	8,580
„ American	„	70,575	114,825	88,167	83,645
Jeans, English	„	25,309	29,417	53,189	55,327
„ Dutch	„	4,920	...	6,994	5,550
„ American	„	6,000	...	1,000	8,200
Sheetings, English	„	68,668	75,136	76,114	311,122
„ American	„	182,840	292,735	185,423	335,765
Chintzes and Furnitures	„	90,025	123,630	106,519	188,201
Turkey Red Cloths and Cambrics	„	86,777	71,976	65,974	103,176
Damasks, Dyed	„	464	27	118	403
Velvets	„	12,006	16,648	11,367	15,288
Velveteens	„	3,613	9,951	3,530	6,273
Lawns and Muslins	„	48,756	106,827	23,983	150,404
Dimities	„	7	512	...	750
Handkerchiefs	*Dozens*	25,687	50,632	103,870	207,390
Cotton Yarn	*Piculs*	10,785	36,208	40,053	43,192
Woollen Goods :—					
Camlets	*Pieces*	21,312	24,766	36,537	23,914
Lastings	„	21,134	35,959	37,208	44,384
„ Crape	„	600	360	100	100
Long Ells	„	15,400	20,109	23,900	24,840
Spanish Stripes	„	11,268	15,514	9,373	17,942
Cloth, Broad, Medium, and Habit	„	940	3,164	4,020	2,126
Lustres and Orleans, Plain	„	578	900	377	848
„ „ Figured	„	12,789	21,676	8,956	11,738
Metals :—					
Iron, Nail-rod and Bar	*Piculs*	52,796	107,324	88,682	22,586
Tin, in Slabs	„	14,878	5,844	8,019	4,650

Imports -

III. IMPORTS—*Continued.*

Description of Goods.		1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Metals—*continued*:—					
Tinplates	*Piculs*	1,446	1,005	2,878	3,059
Lead	„	37,857	35,951	42,598	31,725
Copper, Bar and Rod	„	4,951	3,997	32	...
Steel	„	5,831	9,414	4,126	6,162
Quicksilver	„	66	230	186	322
Foreign Sundries:—					
Coal	*Tons*	66,863	72,148	68,559	70,196
Ginseng, Japan, 1st Quality	*Piculs*	7	...	...	...
„ „ 2nd „	„	42	15	51	31
Glass, Window	*Boxes*	5,757	13,462	9,326	4,772
Matches, Wood	*Gross*	196,150	181,100	123,261	321,825
Needles	*Mille*	184,650	379,720	501,950	705,550
Oil, Kerosene	*Galls.*	3,849,210	4,393,640	3,314,015	2,155,940
Pepper, Black	*Piculs*	5,308	2,672	6,307	4,348
Rattans	„	4,470	7,856	6,272	3,368
Sandalwood	„	20,095	22,640	15,032	15,324
Sapanwood	„	6,178	14,026	11,421	7,622
Seaweed	„	53,958	63,169	67,800	70,371
Tea, Japan	„	...	83	98	238
Native Sundries:—					
Beancake	*Piculs*	2,054	...	56,223	2,145
Coal	*Tons*	3,538	2,992	4,689	5,246
Cotton, Raw	*Piculs*	181	1,330	171	2,209
Hats, Straw	*Pieces*	1,124,662	1,407,172	1,511,670	2,867,600
Hemp	*Piculs*	24,699	21,589	18,569	22,744
Indigo, Liquid	„	3,764	12,931	12,631	11,127
Nutgalls	„	12,116	14,400	13,324	14,276
Oil, Wood	„	10,163	12,182	17,045	27,985
Rice	„	21,342	76,971	90,388	12,093
Silk, Raw, White	„	2	31	8	3
„ „ Yellow	„	994	1,803	731	685
Straw Braid	„	13,262	11,025	20,653	15,748
Sugar, Brown	„	176,959	175,751	299,400	232,501
„ White	„	103,094	82,670	158,725	122,868
Tallow, Vegetable	„	4,531	9,267	8,198	6,283
Tea, Black	„	61	3,905	2,648	2,968
„ Green	„	5,336	9,840	7,850	25,967
„ Brick	„	7,881	26,015	30,200	30,040
Tobacco, Leaf	„	19,858	12,978	8,212	12,169
„ Prepared	„	22,647	22,828	20,577	20,942
Wax, White	„	2,422	2,561	2,320	4,670

The following Table shows the distribution of the principal Exports (including Re-exports) among Foreign Countries :-

	To	To	To	To	To

The following Table shows the distribution of the principal Exports (including Re-exports) among Foreign Countries :—

Description of Goods.		To Great Britain.	To Hongkong.	To India.	To Singapore and Straits.	To Continent of Europe (France).	To Continent of Europe (other Countries).	To United States of America.	To Russian Manchuria.	To Japan.	To Turkey in Asia.	To Egypt.	To British America.	To Corea.	Total.
Bristles, Pigs'	*Piculs*	375.02	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	0.32	...	...	...	...	396.34
Cotton, Raw	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.72	11,890.79	...	...	...	27.49	11,974
Feathers	„	436.77	2,990.22	...	...	555.54	3,831.19	...	...	23.80	...	...	...	...	7,837.52
Hats, Straw	*Pieces*	838,200	...	...	...	790,200	74,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,702,80[illegible]
Hemp	*Piculs*	391.27	2,630.35	...	...	2.07	...	...	...	1,224.57	...	...	...	...	4,248.2[illegible]
Hides, Cow and Buffalo	„	3,301.82	3,809.73	...	...	1,788.61	9,124.18	900.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,924.[illegible]
Leather	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.42	...	...	...	4.33	44.7[illegible]
Musk	*Catties*	293$\frac{3}{16}$	12$\frac{1}{16}$	...	...	472$\frac{3}{16}$	48$\frac{7}{16}$	340$\frac{11}{16}$	...	70$\frac{14}{16}$	...	...	...	...	1,2[illegible]
Nutgalls	*Piculs*	7,067.84	47.50	...	...	573.05	1,905.03	36.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,62[illegible]
Rhubarb	„	444.28	138.40	...	...	...	...	20	...	53.40	...	...	...	...	656.0[illegible]
Rugs, Goat-skin	*Pieces*	2,524	135	...	...	490	675	7,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,821
Silk, Raw, Thrown, Yellow, Re-reeled, Reeled from Dupions, and Spun	*Piculs*	1,504.36	118.06	350.64	118.88	6,267.53	883.78	1,320.34	...	...	276.94	24.22	...	...	10,864.7[illegible]
„ Wild	„	1,060	...	...	...	61	194.36	...	...	1.10	...	...	...	...	1,316.46
„ Cocoons	„	...	...	...	...	34.69	0.82	6.94	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.4[illegible]
„ Refuse	„	3,701.16	...	...	...	3,302.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,004.[illegible]
„ Piece Goods	„	38.93	756.14	3.95	27.40	59.31	0.22	42.71	...	26.65	...	...	...	31.16	986.[illegible]
„ Pongees	„	19	200.15	23.24	...	87.91	3.33	74.13	...	12.54	12.28	19.92	...	...	452.[illegible]
Skins, Goat, Tanned and Untanned	*Pieces*	3,807	14,000	...	...	...	...	250	...	1,193	...	...	...	...	17,807
Straw Braid	*Piculs*	9,994.87	884.53	...	...	52.68	26.22	3,256.18	...	216.20	...	...	...	...	14,43[illegible].68
Sugar, Brown	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68.95	...	...	...	...	6[illegible]95
Tea, Black	„	14,025.47	974.67	2.01	...	148.97	230.95	515.28	20	151.86	...	...	...	1.37	16,070.8
„ Green	„	12,987.31	252.16	4,975.19	...	29.51	...	30,138.09	...	143.11	...	...	4.55	0.19	48,530.1
„ Brick	„	...	15.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
Tobacco, Leaf	„	2,728.13	133.30	...	...	...	803.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,66[illegible]6
Wool, Camels'	„	2,095.15	...	...	...	...	93.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,188[illegible]7
„ Sheep's	„	433.70	5,228.50	...	...	...	49	675.34	...	98.62	...	...	...	...	6,481[illegible]6

Movement of Treasure at Shanghai - for Quarter ending March 31, 1888 -

1°. TREASURE.

Imported.	Hk.Tls	Dollars.	Exported.	Hk.Tls	Dollars.
Gold	313,128	16,571	Gold	298,060	...
Sycee	2,801,345	...	Sycee	4,247,005	...
Mexican Dollars	...	2,065,938	Mexican Dollars	...	211,451
Copper Cash, *Strings* 229,660	139,188	...	Copper Cash, *Strings* 117,240	71,054	...

2°. REVENUE.—The following Table shows the Dues and Duties (Foreign flags, Native flag,* and Transit) collected during the quarter, as compared with the corresponding period of previous years:—

—	1886.		1887.		1888.	
	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.
	Hk.Tls m.c.c.	Hk.Tls m.c.c.	Hk.Tls m.c.c.	Hk.Tls m.c.c.	Hk.Tls m.c.c.	Hk.Tls m.c.c.
Import Duty	446,364.9.2.2	19,187.2.0.6	562,050.0.8.4	25,458.7.2.2	666,956.5.2.7	26,074.9.5.7
Export „	188,200.3.2.8	22,153.2.4.6	205,521.7.6.0	44,953.5.7.6	188,338.1.4.8	47,553.3.8.8
Coast Trade Duty	13,819.9.5.3	10,092.9.0.9	26,600.4.3.0	11,873.9.4.5	26,178.1.1.9	13,146.3.2.5
Opium Duty	187,928.5.7.9	...	292,807.1.0.8	394.5.4.0	135,738.7.0.0	708.0.0.0
Tonnage Dues	34,954.7.0.0	4,454.8.0.0	36,458.8.0.0	2,081.7.0.0	28,307.0.0.0	3,936.4.0.0
Hk.Tls	871,268.4.8.2	55,888.1.6.1	1,123,438.1.8.2	84,762.4.8.3	1,045,518.4.9.4	91,419.0.7.0
Foreign and Native	927,156.6.4.3		1,208,200.6.6.5		1,136,937.5.6.4	
Transit Dues: Inwards	6,731.7.7.2	7,251.2.9.2	7,363.8.6.5	8,331.0.1.5	6,404.1.1.8	7,038.3.9.7
Transit Dues: Outwards	519.5.2.0		967.1.5.0		634.2.7.9	
Opium Likin: Foreign Flags	...	...	67,375.5.0.0	67,387.6.0.0	361,954.6.0.0	363,842.6.0.0
Opium Likin: Native Flag	...		12.1.0.0		1,888.0.0.0	
Total Collection	Hk.Tls 934,407.9.3.5		Hk.Tls 1,283,919.2.8.0		Hk.Tls 1,507,818.5.6.1 †	
† 99 Drawbacks marked for cash payment during quarter, to be deducted from total collection					Hk.Tls 4,572.6.5.6	

* Chinese registered Ships and Steamers; Chinese Lorchas and Papiços holding Customs sailing letters; and Chinese Junks chartered by Foreigners.

Taken from North China Herald

of December 1887

STOCKS—Sold and unsold, cleared and uncleared, in hands of, or under the control of Foreigners on 31st inst., as per returns furnished to the SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE and published by the Secretary.

		Ch. of Com. returns for 31st Dec., 1887.	Est'ted Stocks based on Ch. of Com. returns of 30th June, 1887.
Grey Shirtings—6-lbs.	pcs. 16,060		
,, 7-lbs.	,, 4,700		
,, 8 4-lbs.	,, 483,490		
,, Heavy and unclassed	,, 388,588		
		892,838	744,743
T-Cloths, 7-lbs.	,, 277,140		
,, 6-lbs. Bombay	,, 870		
,, 7-lbs. ,,	,, 800		
		278,810	292,739
,, 8-lbs. and unclassed	,,	71,795	177,612
White Shirtings	pcs.	208,146	321,804
Drills, English and Dutch	,,	77,023	74,471
,, American	,,	255	5,074
Jeans, English and Dutch	,,	47,645	88,050
,, American	,,	17,920	16,850
Sheetings, English	,,	194,330	276,935
,, American	,,	138,955	177,020
Dyed Shirtings	,,	6,284	14,562
Bro. & Spot. Shirtings, White	,,	.....	109
,, Dyed	,,	1,850	3,503
Damasks Dyed	,,	.....	.....
Chintzes	,,	15,201	136,571
Printed T-Cloths	pcs.	271,843	194,767
Printed Twills	,,	23,150	35,714
Turkey Reds Shirtings	,,	80,160	79,253
Velvets	,,	21,482	18,160
Velveteens	,,	5,911	9,624
Handkerchiefs	doz.	197,932	339,446
Muslins	pcs.	26,976	45 332
Dimities	,,	2,273	3,314
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	pls.	8,755	10,367
,, English	,,	3,288	
Spanish Stripes	pcs.	16,680	18,776
Medium & Broad Cloths	,,	21,768	24,819
Camlets	,,	35,000	32,095
Long Ells	,,	14,480	11,483
Lastings	,,	49,004	43,734
,, Crape	,,	600	750
,, Cotton & Italians	,,	200,885	222 018
Lustres, Plain	,,	50	.....
,, Figured	,,	28 598	38,910
,, Crape	,,	.....	1,920
Lead in pigs	pls.	14,882	?
Nail Rod Iron	,,	36,633	?

No. 215 May 26th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

In re Telephone for this Consulate General.

All Quiet
Continued

Dispatch
Enclosure
July 6 1888

July 5, 1888.

215

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 26th 1888

Hon. Frank L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Referring to the Department's instruction No. 55 of July 8th 1887. I respectfully request that the allowance for the use of the telephone at this Consulate General be continued.

It is of great service to the office and is much appreciated by the business community.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. H. Kennedy

Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 2 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 216. May 31st 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Acknowledges instruction No. 85 and Circular April 16th 1888.

Do and July 6/88

Neither the Statute nor the Regulations require the execution of the Cert. in the case mentioned, but there is no objection to its use if desired. The service is purely unofficial.

SH

No. 216

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 31, 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Department's instruction No. 85, April 10, 1888 and Circular of April 16, 1888. With reference to the latter wherein a new form 93 was embodied I beg to state that our American residents frequently apply to me for a certificate, upon their departure for home, to the effect that certain of their effects have been in their personal use for more than one year and are not intended for sale. The inclosed form of certification I

have

have prepared to meet such requests and respectfully ask if it is in order; and as form 93 is specially applicable to emigrants a class that does not exist here shall I continue to use the form that I have used heretofore which is adapted to the facts of the cases occurring here where such a certificate is required.

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

Enclosure
1- Form

U. S. Consulate General,

Shanghai, China.

Personally appeared _____

who makes oath, that _____ is a citizen of the UNITED STATES residing at _____ and is returning to the UNITED STATES. That the following articles a list of which is herewith appended and made a part of this affidavit has been in personal use for more than one year and are not being carried into the UNITED STATES for sale.

_____

Sworn to before me this _____ *day of*

_____ 18____.

_____

Consul General.

U. S. Consulate General,

SHANGHAI.

AFFIDAVIT

—OF—

PERSONAL EFFECTS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 12 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 217] June 7 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Rice -

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Report on cultivation of rice inclosed.

Ford
Mr 13 July 1888

(Report filed for publication)

U. S. Consulate General.

No. 217

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 7, 1888

Hon. Geo. L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

In conformity with the Department's Circular dated March 9, I have the honor to submit a brief report on the subject of Rice cultivation.

I regret that I am unable to embody in this report more facts tending to show the cost of placing rice in a foreign market. The reasons why I cannot give definite information in this respect are: 1- Rice is not exported to Foreign countries. 2. Freights fluctuate 3. The cost of rice

depends

depends not only on the crop but any considerable exportation would immediately effect the market

Sugar is not a product of this part of China.

Trusting this report will meet the approval of the Department

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

One Inclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 21 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 218] June 21 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy, Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject: Requisition

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Requisition for law books submitted.

Dr St Clair:

I am inclined to grant this request, but I think we can improve on the list of books.

But first I want a report as to the precedents in such cases. 21/July/1888 [illegible]

Dr St Clair:

Make out a list of the books Mr. Kennedy has, followed by those he wants.

[illegible]

24 July 1888.

Books ordered from Morrison's July 30/88

No. 218

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 21, 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I respectfully transmit the following requisition for legal works for this Consulate General. The duties of the Consul General at Shanghai in connection with legal matters are such as require that he have standard books of reference. Minister Denby who is now in Shanghai en route to Peking appreciating this has kindly intimated that he will report to the Honorable Secretary of State the need of making the library

of

of this Consulate General as complete as possible.

Trusting that this requisition will have the Department's kind attention: I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

Archbold's Criminal Pleadings & Practice

Dillon - Municipal Corporations.

Whartons Evidence

Daniel - Negotiable Instruments

Sawyer's Reports from Vol 2 - We have Vol. 1 only.

Continuance of United States S. C. Reports -

The latest we have is Otto Vol. 107 —

Smiths Leading Cases. (What ed

Federal Reporter ought to go —

Dillon

Dft. St. Clair
Ref. Consul Gen. [illegible]

CHIEF CLERK
1888

July 27th, 1888

Mr. Rives:

A late inventory of the property at Shanghai shows that the following named law-books are there:

23 v	Howard's Reports
2	Black's "
4	Wallace's "
1	California Code
2	Civil Code of Cal.
2	Political " "
2	Civil Procedure of Cal.
1	Penal Code of Cal.
1	Deady's Reports
1	U.S.Reports, Sawyer
2	Chitty's Blackstone
7	Opinions of Att'y General
14	Encyclopedia Americana
1	Chitty on Contracts
4	Kent's Commentaries
1	Benedict's Admiralty
1	Missouri Form Book
L	Law Reports Crown Cases
1	Bankrupt Law James
1	Paley's Law of Principal and Agent
1	Lawbook Pacific Coast
1	Weskett's Insurance
1	Law of Shipping
1	Gould's Pleadings
1	Abbott on Shipping
3	Story on the Constitutionn
2	" on Contracts
3	Greenleaf on Evidence
2	Bishop's Criminal Law
1	Rules Practice U.S. Circuit Court Cal.
1	Parsons on Contracts
1	Hul's Digest
2	Brightly's Digest
1	Brightly's Federal Digest
2	Bonvier's Law Dictionary
1	Prize Cases N.Y.
1	Commercial Digest
2	Parson's Marine Law
1	Story on Agency
1	Story Equity Jurisprudence
1	Jacobson's Sea Laws
1	Rights and Duties of Merchant Seamen
1	Condensed Reports Cases U.S.Supreme Ct
1	DeLolme on the Constitution
1	Bancroft's Forms
1	Hamersley's Naval Encyclopedia
64	American Decisions
1	Index " "
2	Digest " "
7	Johnson's Chancery Reports
26	Decisions Supreme Ct U S
7	Waits Actions & Defences
1	Index " " "
1	Adams Equity

Since the date of this Inventory - Oct 11 1885 - we have sent to Shanghai the following:

Stella Clara: Ref Consul Gen: have the books he asks for - the latest edition of text books &c
27 July 1888

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK
JUL 27 1888
Respectfully Referred to

3v Williams, Law of Executors, 1887
2 Bishop on Marriage & Divorce
2 Wharton, Criminal Law, 1885
2 Blackstone's Commentaries, Cooley
17 U.S.Supreme Ct Decisions, 1875 to 1884
Cooley, Constitutional Limitations
Whartons Commentaries
Vols 11, 13, 14, 15, 16 Opinions of Att'ys General

The Consulate General, of course, also has all of the Statutes at Large, Revised Statutes, Treasury Regulations, etc., not named here

- - - - - - -- -- - - - - -

The Consul General now asks for
Archbold's Criminal Pleadings & Practice.
Dillon, Municipal Corporations
Wharton's Evidence
Daniel, Negotiable Instruments
Sawyer's Reports from vol. 2
Continuance of U.S.S.C.Reports after vol 107
Smith's Leading Cases

F. D. Mclain

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 8 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 219 July 6 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject: "American Decisions."

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Acknowledgment of Vol. 94-98 and a request that the Consulate General be supplied with American State Reports, which are to be published upon the completion of American Decisions.

Acknd Aug. 24, '88

No. 219

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 6, 1888

Hon. Geo L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt from the publishers of American Decisions, Volumes 94 to 98 inclusive.

The Bancroft-Whitney Co. have sent me a circular announcing that with the completion of American Decisions they will begin American State Reports.

Permit me to express a hope that the Department will supply this Consulate General with this valuable series. — I have the honor to be, Sir:

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

N.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 8 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 220] July 6, 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Estate of Charles E. Conway dec'd.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Remittance referred to in No. 193 February 16, 1888 not received by daughter of deceased.

Copy to 5th Asst. Sep. 5. 88

No. 220

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 6 1888

Hon. Geo. L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to refer the Department to my No. 192, dated February 16th, last respecting the estate of Charles E. Conway, deceased.

By the last mail I received a letter from deceased's daughter Mrs. Ella S. Wood, No. 98, Oxford st. Portland Maine acknowledging receipt of the box forwarded her through the Department but stating that she had not received (May 20th.) the $46 40.

In my account for the first quarter of 1888, I

I passed this amount to the credit of Treasury Fe account and doubtless the Treasury Department have communicated with Mrs. Wood before this. In case the matter has been overlooked I will thank the Department to make the necessary inquiry.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obdient Servant

J.P. Kennedy

Consul General.

K.

ackd 10 Sept. 88

No. 220 A] July 19 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Estate of Patrick McCloskey decd.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

McCloskey died in Shanghai leaving property in California. Nothing Known of his heirs.

ackd Sep. 10/88

No. 220 A

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 19 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to my number 198, dated April 18th, last respecting the estate of Patrick McCloskey, deceased, I have the honor to state that I have received a letter from Mr. H. Hatwater, Cashier of the First National Bank of Petaluma California informing me that McCloskey had a policy of insurance on his life which he had assigned to certain friends who have paid the premiums annually; and that there is to his credit at the said

bank

bank $1363 67/100 ; that so far as known he has left no heirs living, being without kith or kin. I deem it proper to notify the Department of these facts.

I have written Mr. Atwater, requesting him to remit $86-U.S. Currency, out of the $1363.67, which with the money on hand will pay his funeral expenses, medical attendance and personal liabilities.

Administration ought probably, to be taken out in California, yet the sum required to settle up his affairs here is so small that I have requested him to remit it and hold the balance subject to advices from the Department. I am not informed

as

as to whether McCloskey claimed his domicile in the state of California or not, and the question of escheat of this money, if no heirs are found will present itself.

I did not appoint G. A. Shufeldt administrator, as set forth in my former despatch, but am administering the estate in my official capacity, as there are no issues involved which might demand such an appointment.

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 8 1888
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
AUG 8 1888

No. 221 July 6, 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject: Conviction of Victor L. L. Arlington.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

The case of U. S. vs Arlington shows the need of a code for the Consular Court and a law for the serving of long terms of imprisonment, imposed on criminals in China, in the United State.

No. 221

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 6 1888

Hon. Geo. L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that on the 21st day of June, one Victor L.L. Arlington was convicted before this Consular Court in two cases of "Assault with attempt to commit rape" on children in the Public Gardens in this city, and was sentenced for each offence to two years imprisonment at hard labor in the Consular jail, making the total term of imprisonment four years.

I had two assessors sitting with me, and so outrageous were the charges, that they wished to

to inflict even severer punishment, but the penalty as far as I could ascertain from the Common law would not warrant severer sentences, however much they may have been deserved.

Minister Denby was here during the trial and agreed with me that this was the maximum of imprisonment. The Defendant was without means wherewith to pay a fine.

This case is most suggestive of the necessity of providing by Congressional enactment a Criminal code defining among other provisions, penalties to be inflicted.

M2

We certainly need both Criminal and civil Codes.

This case furthermore suggests the benefit of a law authorizing Consuls in China, to send criminals to California, say, as the nearest point, where the penalty exceeds one years imprisonment, and turn them over to the State Penitentiary or some jail to serve their terms.

Our Consular jail arrangements in the East are not such as to provide for such cases, nor does the climate admit of long imprisonments.

I deem it for the Public service to make this report, and with all due respect the

suggestions

suggestions herein contained.
The latter are on the line
of previous despatches bearing
on Court Regulations and
their insufficiency.

I have given the subject of
our defective Criminal and
Civil system much study.
My wife, as a lawyer, have
been at times most painfully
exercised in knowing how
to meet exigencies that some-
times arise. Section
4086 Revised Statutes, is, it is
true, rather an omnibus one,
but is unsatisfactory unless
the Regulations which it em-
powers the Ministers to make
are so full as to be
adapted

adapted to the demands of the situation.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

6. Note deaths &c
" Marriage

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 20 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 221 July 20 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Reporting 2 deaths & 1 Marriage.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Deaths:

1 Claris Coleman alias Chandas alias Minnott.

2 John Harper.

Marriage

Frank Reid to Julia C. Fabris.

No. 221 A.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 20, 1888

Hon. Geo. L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have to report the following deaths of citizens.

On the 6th, instant at the Shanghai General Hospital, of acute Pneumonia, Clarice Coleman alias Chandos alias Minnott, aged 43 years. Deceased is supposed to have formerly resided in Chicago and San Francisco.

On the 15th, instant John Harper, formerly of Philadelphia, aged about 36 years.

I have also to report the marriage between Frank Reid a native of Newburg N.Y.

N.Y. to Julia C. Fabris a
native of Charleston South Carolina,
solemnized before me on the
6th, of June last - I inclose
a copy of the certificate.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J.D. Kennedy
Consul General

One Inclosure

CERTIFICATE

of

MARRIAGE.

Consulate General of the United States,

Shanghai, China, June 5th, 1888.

I, J. C. Kennedy, CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES at Shanghai, do hereby certify that on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1888, at the residence of Roberts Esq., in the city of Shanghai, Frank Reid aged 42 years, born in Newburg N.Y. and now residing Shanghai China and Julia B Johns born in Charleston S.C. and now residing in Shanghai were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by Rev. Elliott H Thurston, who is authorized by the laws of United States of America to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI this 5th day of June, A. D. 1888 and of the Independence in the United States the 112.

J. C. Kennedy
Consul General.

No. 223 July 20 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Acknowledgement

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

No. 222

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 20, 1888

Hon. Geo. L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Department's instructions numbered 86, 87 and 88, dated June 7, 9 and 14 respectively, together with circulars dated May 26, and June 5th all of which will have my best attention.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

No. 173 July 26th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy. Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject: Court Cases

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 29 1888
RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

For the year ending June 30th 1888.

No. 223.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 26th 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to report the following Court cases at this Consulate General for the year ending June 30th 1888.

Civil	32
Criminal	21
Probate	16
Inquests	3
Arbitration	7

I have also settled a number of cases out of Court which are not embraced in this report.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. W. Kennedy

Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 11 1888
RECEIVED

No. 224 July 27th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy, Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Accounts and returns

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Transmitting accounts and returns for quarter ended June 30th 1888.

duplicate

acknd Sept 88

No. 224.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 27th 1888.

Hon. W. L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I send you the accounts and returns of this office for the quarter ending June 30th 1888, as per the subjoined list of enclosures.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. H. Kennedy

Consul General.

List of enclosures.

No. 1. Statement showing the declared value of exports.

No. 2. Digest of invoice book.

State No 3. Arrivals and departures of
American vessels.
Fin No 4 Names of deceased citizens & seamen.
Fin . 5. Record of Notarial services.
State . 6. Summary of business.
Fin . 7 Aggregate return of fees.
Accts . 8 Rent and miscellaneous expense account.
do . 9 Clerk hire account
do . 10 Interpreters .
do . 11. Marshals .
Fin 12. Marshals returns.

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by, or deposited with J. D. Kennedy, U. S. Consul General at Shanghai China, from April 1st to June 30th, inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAME OF PERSON.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
April 3d	Patrick McCloskey	Ireland	Unemployed	Shanghai	Audited U.S. $16.32	Put to credit of Estate.

J. D. Kennedy
U. S. Consul General.

No.

Mr.

Subj

U.S. Quarterly Engineer
Augusta Me.

Account of disbursements
returns & vouchers
Quarter ended
June 30 1888.

Enclosure No. 4
Depot Ltr. 224

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 11 1888
RECEIVED

No. 225 July 27th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Enclosing account & drawing draft.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Jail Account 2nd quarter 1888.

acknd
Sept 11

No. 2

Hon.

Sir,

No. 225

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 27th 1888

Hon. Jno. L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith Jail Account for the quarter ending June 30th 1888. To balance this account I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State, in the usual manner, my Draft No. 1 for four hundred and twenty three 27/100 ($ 423. 27/100) dollars and ask the Departments protection of same.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. H. Kengsedy

Consul General

Enclosure.

No. 1. Jail account with vouchers

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 11 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 226 July 27th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy. Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject: Drawing Draft

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Rent & Miscellaneous Account

2nd quarter 1888.

acknd Sept 24

No. 226

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 27th 1888

Hon. Geo L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

To balance my Rent and Miscellaneous account for the Quarter ending June 30th 1888. I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State Draft No. 3 for six hundred and thirty two 50/100 ($632.50/100) dollars U.S. Currency

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J.D. Kennedy

Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 11 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 227. August 9th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Acknowledgement

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Instructions & Circulars

No. 227

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, August 9th 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Department's instructions as follows:

No. 89 June 20th 1888

" 90 " 22nd "

" 91 " 28th "

" 92 " " "

together with Circulars dated June 18th and 28th 1888. all of which will have my careful attention.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 11 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 228] August 9, 1888 United States Consulate General Shanghai.

Mr. Kennedy transmits Consular Report to the State Department.

Subject: Consular Premises

Abstract of Contents.

Notice has been received to quit present premises by February 1st. Insufficiency of rent appropriated makes the getting of another site difficult.

Answered Oct 2 88

No. 228

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, August 9 1888

Hon. George L. Rives
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

With further reference to my No. 190, dated February 3rd, last, wherein I reported the sale of the premises occupied by this Consulate General, to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, or Japanese Mail Steam Ship Company, ~~I now~~ inclose a copy of a letter from the agent of that Company, conveying a notice to quit the premises before the end of January next.

As many times as the Consul General at Shanghai has pointed out to the Department the inadequacy of the amount appropriated for the

the rent of this Consulate General, as often ~~—~~ the reply has been that the Department was powerless to increase it.

Therefore in reporting the present state of affairs, I do so that it may be a matter of record and in defense of our trade interests at this port rather than with the expectation of the much needed increase.

A full history of the building and leasing of these premises is contained in the Department's files. Their suitability together with the fact that no other appropriate premises can be obtained in Shanghai without being specially built is well known.

known. This matter was fully discussed fifteen years ago, and led to the building of the present Consulate, and the lease entered into by Consul-General Seward, and its subsequent approval by the Department.

The difficulties of fifteen years ago are more than doubly increased at the present day. Building sites are scarcer and more valuable, and the allowance for rent has been reduced by the Government nearly 50%.

Originally the rent was $3323.96, made up as follows.

Consular offices	$1000.00	per annum.
Court Room	835.08	" "
Jail	1488.88	
Total	$3323.96	

The appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, did away with the Court Room rent altogether, and reduced the jail rent to $750. So today we are paying for:

Consular Offices	$1000-
Jail	750-
Total	$1750

Rents are exceedingly high in Shanghai and the great reduction made between the amount named in Mr. Sewards lease, and the amount appropriated resulted in considerable pecuniary loss to the lessor, who, however, allowed us to stay on in hopes of obtaining redress from the Government, but growing weary of this, he sold

the

the property to the steamship company, who dissatisfied with the poor return from the tenancy, have made definite arrangements for a different use of the property, and expect us to vacate by February 1st. next.

The only thing left for me to do is to move the Consulate from the American settlement where it has been situated since it was first organized, a half century ago, to a back street in the English Settlement. Such a change for the worse will be deplored by every one of our citizens in China.

I inclose a copy of a letter and a plan of Shanghai from

Messrs.

Messrs Morrison and Gratton.
They are about to erect a
row of four tenements, and
it is proposed to arrange two
of them for offices. These
houses will contain only two
rooms on each floor. A
jail would have to be prepared
in the basement. This is unsat-
isfactory as regards safety and
health of prisoners. The location
is in the Kinkiang Road and
marked black on the inclosed plan.
The plan is further marked in
colors. Blue; for our present Consulate.
Red: A vacant lot on which owners
will erect a Consulate at an annual
rental of Tls. 7000 - and a lease for
fifteen years. - Yellow: A vacant

vacant ten roomed house, with an annual rental of Tls. 2500.

I respectfully request to be informed if it is possible to grant a suitable amount for a Court Room, and to increase the rent of the jail. I am familiar with paragraph 633 of the Regulations, but this is an urgent case, and it is in the interests of our Commercial Relations with China that something be done to prevent the great loss of prestige consequent upon being banished from our present location to a back street in the English settlement.

Aside from the humiliation of seeing our flag flying from premises greatly inferior to those

of

of the other Powers, there can be no doubt but that our trade may be affected in this land where appearances count for so much.

Shanghai is the great emporium of China. The value of the trade of Shanghai during 1887 amounted to $140,000,000.

If there is a place in the East where our national dignity and reputation should be sustained it is here.

I am well aware of the Department's appreciation of the embarrassing position in which, I, as Consul General, am placed, and I will be glad of any suggestions that may tend

to

to help matters.

It being impreration to find new premises at once I shall probably make some arrangement with Morrison and Gratton. They want more rent than the amount appropriated, which I will have to make up by occupying part of the premises, and subletting the upper rooms of another part. The Jail and Court Room will necessarily be very inferior unless an additional allowance is made.

I have the honor to be, Sir:
Your obedient servant.

J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

List of Inclosures

List of Inclosures:

1 Mr. Dyer to Consul General dated July 31, 1888.

2 Morrison + Gratton to Consul General dated August 7, 1888.

3 Plan of Shanghai showing proposed location of Consulate + other sites

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL SHANGHAI, CHINA
AUG 9 1888

(Copy)

Shanghai, 31st July, 1888.

General Kennedy,
United States Consul
General, Shanghai.

Sir,

During the interview with you this morning the circumstances which make it desirable for this Company to have possession of the property now occupied as the United States' Consulate General were fully explained to you, and, I now beg to give you formal notice of the Company's wish that the tenancy should cease within six months next following the 1st of August 1888.

In advising you of this resolution I take the opportunity to assure you that the convenience of yourself and of the Consulate General shall be consulted to the fullest possible extent inclusive of the relaxation of the strict time limits, this latter to enable you to avail of any opportunity that may present itself for the acquisition of other

premises: or, to make arrangements for the future which may require more time to carry out than the six months' notice may permit.

Trusting you appreciate the reasons for this communication,

I am, Sir,

Your obdt. servant,

(Signed) Geend Duer

Agent.

Shanghai.
Despl. No 228
Inc. - 1

Mr. Dyer to Consul General -
Notice to quit Premises.

17 The Bund
Shanghai Augt 7th 1888.
re- American Consulate.

General Kennedy
U. S. Consul General.

Sir,

With reference to the possible removal of the American Consulate from the present premises, we think the following particulars may be of assistance to you.

By far the finest and most suitable site for a new building would be the piece of vaccant land in Hwang pu Road American Settlement lying between the Japanese and General Consulates as coloured red on the plan.

It has good road and river frontages and contains an area of about six and a half mows.

The owner will not sell the land but is willing to erect a building suitable for a Consulate if a long lease more taken (say for not less than 15 years) The new building to contain Court Room, Post Office, Consular offices, Jail and Warders

Shanghai.

rooms, Consul Generals dwelling house and Servants Quarters. The principal front would face south and command a magnificent view of the river. The site being a valuable one, if the whole of the land were required for the Consulate as Gardens &c. the probable rental would be somewhere ~~the~~ about taels 7000 per annum or less if all ground were not required. Drawings are now prepared by ourselves for a block of four 6. roomed houses on the site coloured black on plan, in the Kinkiang Road of the English Settlement. They are to be handsome and substantial structures with principal front facing South. Three of these houses would make a very convenient Consulate allowing Court Room and Post Office 41 feet by 20 feet each and 14 other rooms 20 feet square each which we understand would be sufficient for Consular Offices, Consul Generals house, and possibly a few rooms for Staff, with separate entrances and Staircases to each. If no extension altera

tions were required these 3 houses as at present designed could probably be secured for about Shanghai Tls.2500 per annum but if the arrangements were to be such that they could not hereafter let as dwelling houses the owner would probably require a Lease to be taken and a slightly higher rental. Jail and warders Rooms could be provided the details of which could be hereafter arranged if the general scheme were approved of, we anticipate commencing the building of this block in a month or two from this date.

The site coloured yellow on the plan, situated on the Bund of the English Settlement has a good house of 10 rooms erected thereon and the rental would be about Tls.2500 per annum. It is at present under offer to other applicants but will give an idea of what a house in this position can be obtained for. As however it cannot be increased in size and would be too small for all your requirements a house

in the country suitable for a Consul General's residence could be rented for about Tls. 800 to 1000 per annum thus bringing up the total rent of the 2 buildings to about Tls. 3500 per annum. We shall be pleased to supply you with any further particulars you require and are Sir,

Your obedient Servants,
Morrison and Gratton.

Shanghai
Displ No. 228
Enc. No. 2
Morrison & Gratton
to Consul General
Re new Consular
Premises.

STREET PLAN OF THE ENGLISH, FREN

Photostat

ALPHA FARM

SOOCHOW CREEK

BOAT HOUSE

CANTON CEMETERY

WASHING GOV.

MARKHAM ROAD

SINZA ROAD

JAPANESE CEMETERY

CARTER ROAD

POLICE STATION

THE FARM

LOVE LANE

CHINESE HOTEL & TEA GARDEN

COUNTRY CLUB

HEBREW CEMETERY

GRAND STAND

BELLE VUE

MOHAWK LODGE

RACE COURSE

CRICKET GROUND

ATHLETIC CLUB

WINDSOR'S MONUMENT

NEW CEMETERY

NEW CEMETERY ROAD

SHANGHAI TEA GARDEN

BUBBLING WELL COTTAGE

TEMPLE

WELL

JESSFIELD ROAD

SINZA ROAD

BUBBLING WELL ROAD

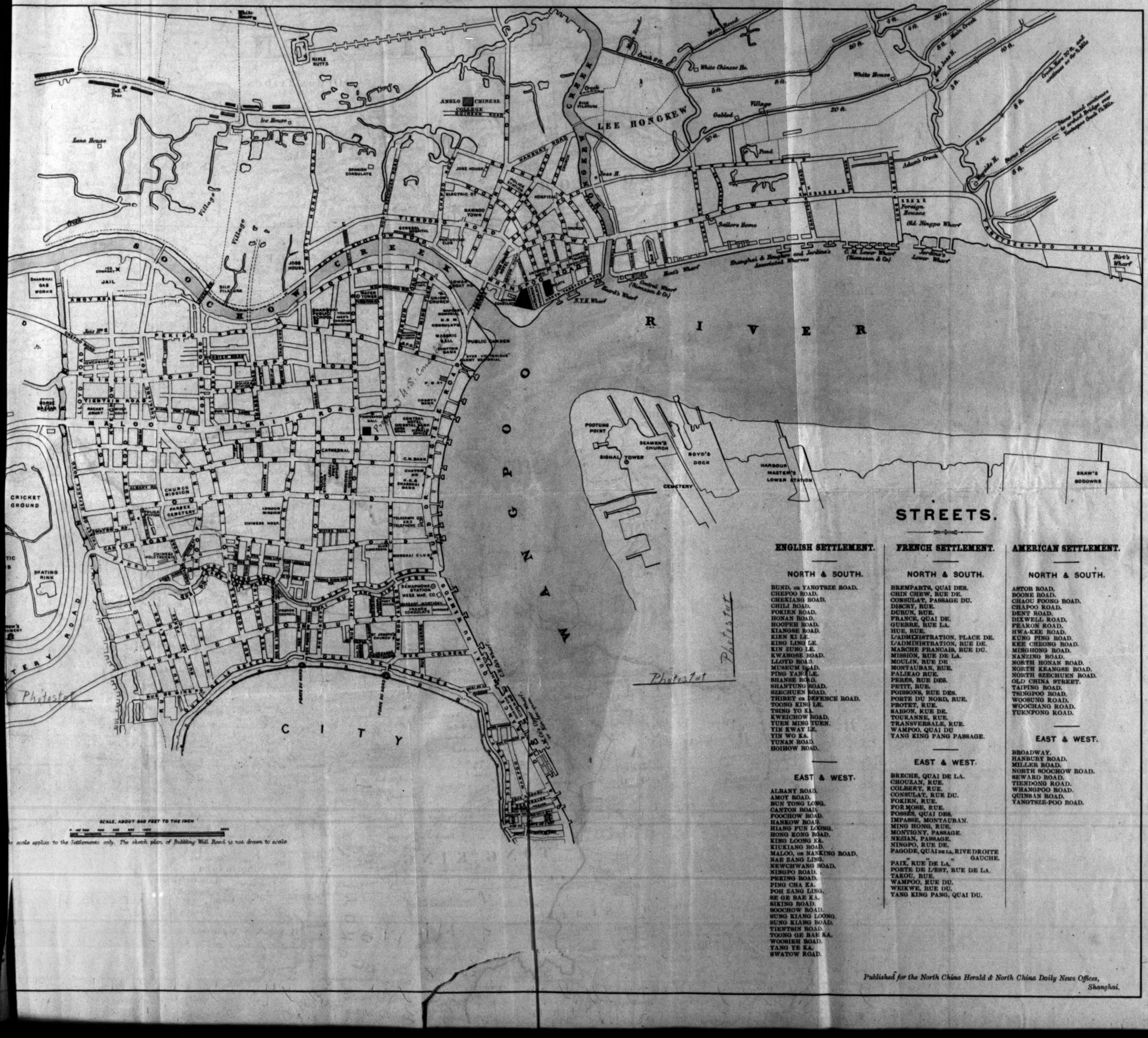
OLIVER'S BUNGALOW

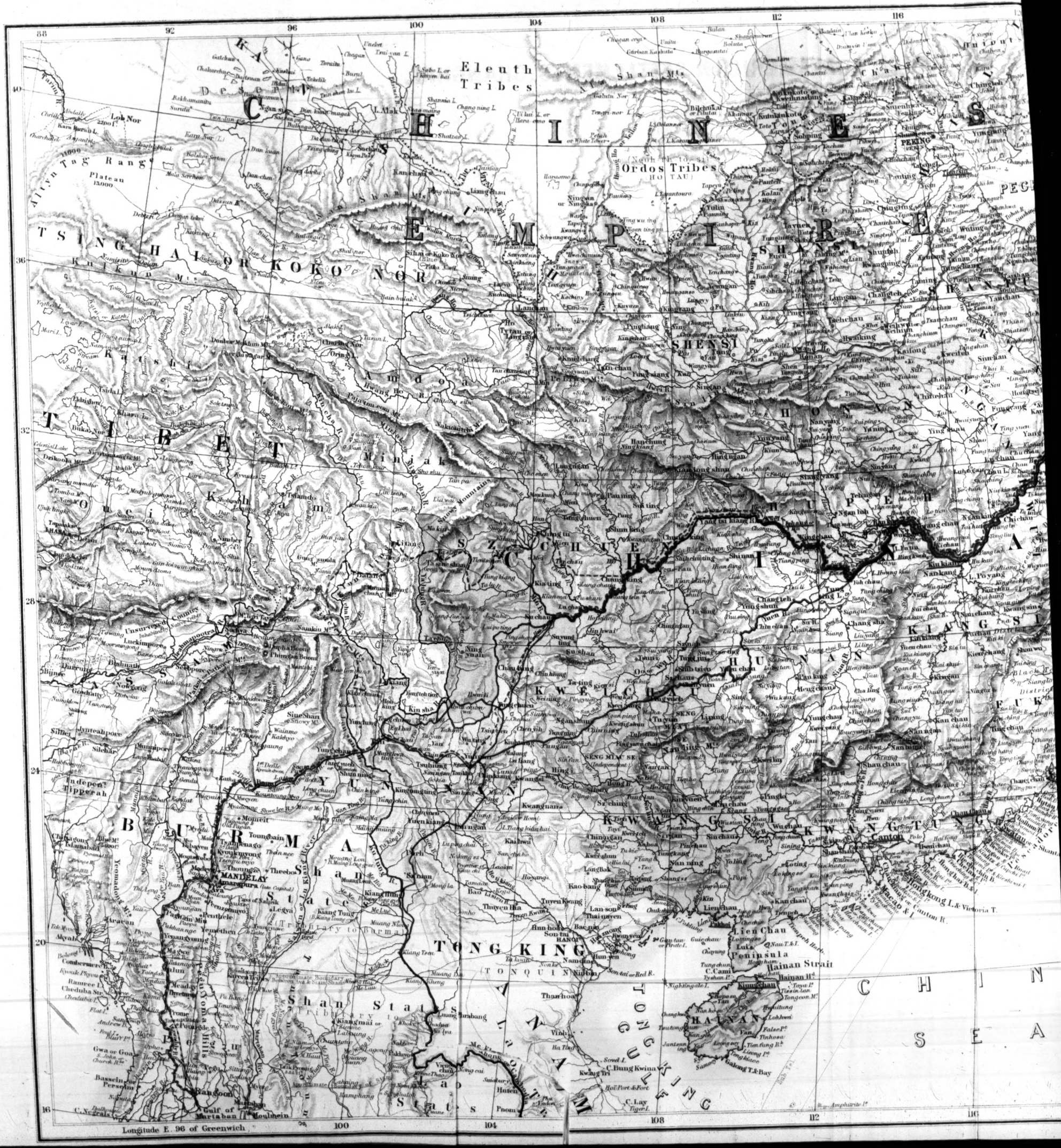
GREAT WESTERN ROAD

Plan referred to in Harrison & Gratton's Letter to General Kennedy August 4th 1888 —

Stanford's Geog.l Estabt. London

FRENCH AND AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS, SHANGHAI.




88
92
96
100
104
108
112
116
40
36
32
28
24
20
16
Longitude E. 96 of Greenwich
CHINESE EMPIRE
TIBET
TSING HAI OR KOKO NOR
Eleuth Tribes
Ordos Tribes
HO TAU
Desert
Gobi
Altyn Tag Range
Plateau 15,000
Kuen lun Mts
Nan Shan Mts
Amdo
Kansu
SHENSI
SHANSI
PEKING
HONAN
KIANGSU
KWEICHAU
HUNAN
KWANGTUNG
KWANGSI
FUKIEN
Sihai or Koko Nor
Lob Nor
Hwang Ho R.
Yang tsze kiang R.
Mingjak Mountains
Tsiamdo
Lhasa
Shigatse
Gyangtse
Phari
Sikkim
Bhotan
Independent Tipperah
BURMA
Shan States
Tributary to Burma
Tributary to China
MANDELAY
Amarapura (late Capital)
Bhamo
Momeit
Toungtain
Theebo
Kiang Hung
Kiang Tung
Kiang Tsen
Kiang Hung
Kiang Khaing
Kiang Tsung
Kiang Tsong
Kiang Ts

A MAP OF CHINA

PREPARED FOR

THE DESK HONG LIST

Published at the Offices of

THE NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS

AND

THE NORTH CHINA HERALD

SHANGHAI.

NOTE. *The ports open to Foreign Trade are underlined with red*

MARGARY'S ROUTE ——— COOPER'S ROUTE - - - - -

GROSVENOR'S ——— LAGREE & GARNIER ———

Scale of English Miles.

100 80 60 40 20 0 50 100 150

CHINA SEA

EAST INDIES

Corean Archipelago

LOO CHOO ISLANDS (to Japan)

Majico Sima Group

Oki Islands

KIUSIU I.

FORMOSA OR TAIWAN

PEKING

SHANTUNG

PECHILI

KIANGSU

CHEKIANG

KIANGSI

FUKIEN

HUPEH

HUNAN

SHENSI

SHANSI

HONAN

KWANGTUNG

HAINAN

Liaotung Gulf

Pechili Gulf

Formosa Channel

Van Diemen Str.

Broughton Channel

Bashee Channel

Balintang Channel

Hainan Strait

Miatao Straits

Formosa Banks

Chusan Archipelago

Hong Kong I. & Victoria T.

Macao & I.

Canton R.

Lien Chau Peninsula

C. Bojeador

Port Pinghai & T.

Inchon

Port Lazarev

Port Hamilton

Kagoshima

Nagasaki

Amakusa

Patchusan

Typinsan I.

Okinawa Sima or Great Loo Choo I.

Kakiruma I.

Okino Sima

Kikai Sima

Ukan I.

Yuru I.

Asisurinomi

Abreojos

Kendrick I.

Peking

Tientsin

Chefoo

Newchwang

Shanghai

Ningpo

Foochow

Amoy

Swatow

Canton

Hongkong

Kiukiang

Hankow

Ichang

Chungking

Wenchow

Wuhu

Chinkiang

Nanking

Kiukiang

Kewkiang

Kaifong

Weihwei

Hwaiking

Hwaiyuen

Kwangsin

Kienchang

Kienning

Yenping

Foochow

Kuatun

Changchow

Chinchew

Amoy

Swatow

Chaochow

Kayingchow

Kwangchow

Lienchow

Kwangchow

Nanning

Pakhoi

Kiungchow

Hainan

Sumchow

Yochow

Changsha

Hengchow

Kweilin

Liuchow

Nanning

Yungchow

Kweiyang

Tunyuen

Yungning

Yunnanfu

Tengyueh

Momein

Bhamo

Sinkaling

Bhamo

Kutkai

Hotha

Theinni

Mogaung

Kamti

Sadiya

Rangoon

Bassein

Akyab

Chittagong

Cheduba I.

Ramree I.

Negrais C.

Preparis I.

Table I.

Cocos I.

Coco Channel

Great Coco I.

Little Coco I.

Landfall I.

Interview I.

Pyramid I.

Barren I.

Narcondam I.

Barren I.

Saddle I.

Flat I.

Sugar Loaf I.

Rocky I.

Sandy I.

Sandy I.

Rocky I.

Sandy I.

Rocky I.

Sandy I.

Rocky

Desp. No. 228

Inc. - 3

Plan of Shanghai showing site of proposed premises

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 8 1888
RECEIVED

Vote Marriag

Noted Oct 11. 1888

No. 229] August 28th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Encloses Marriage Certificate
Smith v Heckendorff.

No. 229

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, August 28th 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith the Certificate of the Marriage of Arthur L. R. Smith a native of the State of Massachusetts to Hester Heuckendorff a native of Liverpool England

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

One enclosure as stated.

CERTIFICATE

of

MARRIAGE.

Consulate General of the United States,

Shanghai, China, August 18th, 1888.

I, W. S. Emens Vice CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES at Shanghai, do hereby certify that on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1888, at the residence of Chinese Sawsaw, in the city of Shanghai Arthur L. N. Smith aged 47 years, born in Ohio, Massachusetts, and now residing in China and Wesler Buckendorff, born in Liverpool England and now residing in China were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by Bishop Wm. J. Boone, who is authorized by the laws of the United States to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI this 18th day of August, A. D. 1888 and of the Independence in the United States the 113th.

W. S. Emens

Vice Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 8 1888
RECEIVED

No. 230.

No. 230. August 30th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Acknowledgments.

No. 230.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, August 31st 1888.

Hon. Geo L Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge Department instructions numbers 93 of date July 6th 1888 and 94 of date July 6th 1888. also Departments Circulars of date July 16th and 23rd 1888. I thank the Department for continuing the allowance for telephone as conveyed in number 93. It had become a necessity and our merchant community appreciate its value in connection with this office.

I am Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kenneddy

Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 8 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 231 August 31st 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy. Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

In re Marshals duties in China.

Clerk file.

9 Oct 1888.

No. 2

Hon.

Sir,

No. 231

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, August 31st 1888

Hon. Jno. L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge Department instruction 95 of date July 24th 1888. The instruction conveyed therein enquiring "to report fully the actual duties performed by Marshals at Amoy, Shinkiang, Foochow, Hankow, Ningpo and Tientsin and as to the necessity for their continuance" will be obeyed so soon as I receive a report from respective Consuls concerned, conveying definite information in reply to certain queries I have propounded. This

course

course will give me fuller & information than I possess, and enable me to formulate a more correct judgment. It may take a month to make the report, but the matter is too important for hasty action. I will exercise all diligence.

I have to honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kenneday

Assist. General

Mr Taisen

827

No. 232 } September 21st 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Acknowledges despatch No 95

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Actual duties Performed by Marshals at Amoy Chinkiang Tientsin. Hankow. Ningpo and Yientsin.

No. 232

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, September 21st 1888

Hon. Geo. L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I now have the honor to reply fully to Department number 95 of date July 24th 1888. in which I am requested to report fully the actual "duties performed by Marshals at "Amoy, Chinkiang, Foochow, Hankow, "Ningpo, and Tientsin, and as to "the necessity for their continuance."

On its receipt I at once communicated with the Consuls therein named, and requested information on the following points.

I. The actual duties performed by their respective Marshals.

II. The number of Americans under their jurisdiction.

III. The character of the Chinese Officials with whom they have to deal.

Their replies are very full - without exception they state that their Marshals perform clerical duties in their

their respective offices and are of great service. No Court cases are reported, except at Tientsin and Amoy, but while they have had none they have + adjudicated matters requiring the service of a Marshal, and some have had occasion to send their Marshals to a considerable distance to examine and report on questions which have arisen between Missionaries and Chinese Officials. +

The number of Americans in their respective Jurisdiction is as follows:

Amoy	(Not given. Consul omitted it)	
Chinkiang	68.	
Hankow	57.	
Foochow	51.	
Ningpo	about 30.	
Tientsin	72.	278 average 55.6

The larger proportion of these are Missionaries. The number of American firms are comparatively few, but the business of some of them is large.

There are also a number of our countrymen employed in the Imperial Maritime

Maritime Customs at the several Ports named.

As to the character of the Chinese Officials the reports show they are generally well disposed and on amicable terms with our Consuls. At the same time the larger Proportion of them are very pro Chinese and could not be depended on to assist them in maintaining order if deprived of a Marshal, a part of whose duties is to upholld their authority, serve warrants and make arrests, should an emergency arise.

From these reports and my own observation I am induced to make the following remarks. As to the actual duties performed I am of opinion that at Chinkiang, Foochow, Canton, and Tientsin, they are sufficient to warrant the retention of the office, while at Chinkiang and Ningpo although much less clerical work is required and performed by the Marshal yet as a part of the official machinery of our Consulates in China

China I do not think the importance of the office at these Ports or elsewhere is to be measured by this standard. A part of the official machinery of every Consulate is our system of Courts. This by treaty is incidental to the idea of ex-territoriality, the wisdom of which time has verified. And while some of our Consuls have had strictly no Court business, such as trials or litigated cases, and have been enabled to adjudicate matters brought before them without such, yet they are liable at any time to have Court cases, not only between Americans but where Chinese are Prosecutors or Plaintiffs. The Marshal is the Sheriff and at the same time the Clerk of the Court. Neither the Consul nor Vice Consul could issue warrants or summons with any show of dignity, nor could the Consuls depend on their Interpreters to do so, especially at Amoy.

Thinking

and

Ningpo where they are Missionaries.
Nor could they depend on getting any
outside Person to act. Then too, the
functions of Marshals in the matter of
Estates of deceased Persons where the
record is to be kept and sales are
to be made, are in demand. The
abolition of the office would certainly
cripple the Court machinery. The
importance of which as a principle
is not to be gauged merely by the
number of cases, but the great protection
it affords, whenever the necessity may
arise to invoke it. Of those our
People of it in China and they
are relegated to the tender mercies
of a system totally unsuited to protect
Person or Property as well as inadequate.
These Ports are visited at times
by Ships of our Navy and the
sea coast Ports occasionally by
American merchantmen. At such times
a Marshal is a necessity. But
under the jurisdiction of these Consulates
are Missionaries living in remote parts
of the

often, who on the disputed questions of renting land, erecting buildings and establishing schools and hospitals, are brought at times into most unpleasant and complicated relations with the officials and are liable to be interfered with even to the loss of their property and jeopardy of their lives. The interposition of the Consul then, becomes a necessity. While fortunately such occasions have been rare yet there is a liability to it. and the proper official to dispatch to investigate and report, is the Marshal The extent of country embraced in the Canton Jurisdiction named is very great. The least is that of Kiungchow which extends over a territory. 150 miles in length by 60 miles in breadth and has under it, mission stations at Kiungchow Hanchow Wuhu and Wenchow. The most extensive is that of Hankow reaching for hundreds of miles, from Kiukiang on the Yangtze

Yangtze to the utter most limits of Sechuan embracing a Chinese Population of 100,000,000. with missionary stations at Kiukiang Hankow. Wuchang Ichang and Chunking. The other Consulates named likewise embrace an extensive area of territory and numerous missionary stations. Our Missionaries are entitled to protection, and it would I fear be ill advised Policy to cripple the machinery of our Consulates, whereby their rights and interests can be protected or advanced. Our mercantile interests being in the open Ports are immediately under the cognizance of our Consuls, and yet their interests are dependant in no small degree on the completeness and efficiency of our official machinery. Korea is the last country of all we have relations with, where we should curtail this machinery, not only because of their own overwhelming officialism and disposition to measure foreigners by

by the number of officials, and their surroundings but the possibility, if not probability in the near future of a spirit of unfriendliness being developed towards our Countrymen on account of the peculiar relations which exist between the two countries. Should there arise too, any trouble between China and other Powers the Marshal as a part of the official machinery comes into play in the assistance rendered the Consul in his protection of the interests of the foreign belligerent, as was proven notably at Foochow during the France China war of 1884. and the necessity for a Marshal at Ning Po during the same war, was demonstrated. I have given this subject much thought, and turned it over in my mind from every point of view, and my deliberate judgment is, that it will be unjudicious to abolish the office at the Consulates named. The

its importance as a part of our Consular system far outweighs the question of actual duties performed or the expense of maintaining it. They should always, if possible, be our Americans.

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 2 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 233] Sept 28 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— In reference to Mr. Consul Wingates
No 216 to Department.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Appointment of John A. Boffer
as Vice Consul at Foochow.

No. 233.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, September 28, 1888

Hon. George L. Rives -

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Consul Wingates despatch to the Department No. 215, dated the 24th instant nominating Mr. John A. Coffin as Vice Consul at Foochow I beg to state that I know nothing personally of the relations which exist between Mr. Wingate and Mr. Cowles, but I believe in adhering to the rule of permitting Consuls to nominate their subordinate officials, as they are presumed to be not only capable of deciding as to the best interests of the government, but certainly of the relations which exist between themselves and their subordinates and how far such relations interfere with the efficient administration of their Consulates. -

The only possible objection

to

to Mr. Coffin is that he is a merchant. It is the best I presume that can be done as there is no salary attached to the post.

For the same reasons I approve Mr. Wingates nomination for Interpreter.

It is a pity that an American cannot be appointed. It is always preferable, but it is almost impossible to procure them as the salaries paid do not warrant young Americans fitting themselves to act as such, or those who may be qualified, in accepting.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 2 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 234 Sept 28th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Acknowledges Department instruction No 96 dated the 18th ultimo.

No. 234

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, September 28, 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Department's instruction No. 96, dated the 18th ultimo enclosing a copy of a note dated August 17th - from the Department to Count Arco Valley, the German Minister to the United States — enclosing a memorandum which embodies the views of the Department in relation to the validity of marriages in China between Chinese subjects and citizens of the United States.

I have the honor to be

Sir;

Your obedient Servant

J. H. Kennedy

Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 8 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 235] Oct 5 1888 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Kennedy *Consul General.* *to the State Department*

Subject:— Law Book -

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Acknowledgment of a supply of law books.

No. 235

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 5th 1888

Hon. George L. Rives
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the law books as per the requisition made in my No. 218, dated June 21st last.

These books arrived in good order.

Permit me to express my thanks to the Department for granting this supply of books which will be of great assistance to me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

Mr Lowell

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 16 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 236] Oct. 19, 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Trade Report.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Notes on the Comparative trade of China for a number of years and statistics for the 2nd Quarter of 1888.

No. 236

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 19, 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose a brief resumé of the trade of Shanghai for the second quarter of 1888 together with some general remarks on the subject that I trust will be of interest to the Department.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

One Inclosure -

Trade Report.

No.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 15, 1888

Comparative Trade of China

for a number of years

The trade of the United States with China consists of a steady volume of exports of tea and raw silks, and imports of coarse cottons and petroleum.

The value of this trade for the years 1880 to 1887 inclusive are as follows:

1880 -	Hai Kwan Taels*	10,311,442
1881 -		13,522,647
1882 -		11,696,858
1883 -		10,060,356
1884 -		10,697,965
1885 -		11,613,124
1886 -		14,333,024
1887 -		12,314,310

From these figures it will be seen that the trade is a steady one averaging about Haikwan Taels 12,000,000 or $14,400,000 - according to the Customs Returns which does not

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* The value of the Hai Kwan Tael at average sight exchange on New York, London Berlin Paris and Hong Kong respectively for 1887 = U.S. Gold $1.20-4 S 10¼ d English money. francs 6.18 French money marks 4.95 German - Mexican Dollars 1.54

include a considerable amount of American goods imported from Hong Kong and European countries, as transshipments, of which no definite data can be obtained.

The question of stimulating the consumption of our goods in China is one to which I have given much thought. There are undoubtedly conditions connected with our commercial relations with China which make the question of special interest and attention.

It is not simply the placing our goods on the market at a price that cannot be bettered by competitors, that requires our attention. Every inch of the ground of comparative quality and cost of our present annual trade of $15,000,000 is strenously

contested by our merchants.

Their field of operation is however, is circumscribed, for lying beyond the reach of mercantile enterprise there are vast markets in China still unopened.

In this connection it is encouraging to repot that the Tsung-li Yamen have at last granted permission to the Kuling, the pioneer steamer which is owned by a joint stock Company, with its head quarters in London, to proceed to Chunking on the Yangtze River four hundred miles above Ichang the present limit of steam navigation. This is the entering wedge for the establishment of foreign commercial relations with the extensive province of Szechuen with its vast resources and sixty million of people and even beyond it to the province of Yunnan.

The importance of this step

and the interests involved were fully set forth in my number 41 of date October 22nd 1886.

It is scarcely within the scope of a "trade report" to discuss so great a question as that of trade possibilities in these vast fields for future enterprise. I can only suggest the probable results that would follow greater privileges to our commerce dependent on treaty legislation.

At present American and European merchants in a great measure are restrained to the following "treaty ports"

	Chinese pop. estimated at
Newchwang.	60,000
Tientsin	950,000
Chefoo	32,000
Ichang	34,000
Hankow	770,000
Kiukiang	53,000
Wuhu	72,000

Yangtze ports

on the Yangtze - Chinkiang	135,000
Shanghai	355,000
Ningpo	240,000
Wênchow	80,000
Foochow	630,000
Tamsui	101,000
Takow	235,000
Amoy	95,600
Swatow	31,000
Canton	1 600,000
Kiung chow	40,000
Pakhoi	25,000
Total	5,537,600

Matters of current interest concerning the Trade of Shanghai and statistics for the 2nd Quarter of 1888.

As a matter of interest it is proper to state that the Bonded Warehouse Scheme inaugurated at the beginning of this year at Shanghai by the Chinese Government, to the exclusion of all Foreign enterprises of a similar character and which called forth such an earnest protest from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and Foreign

merchants generally has proven thus far a signal failure, nor is it likely from the present outlook ever to become a success.

Trade and Commerce Museum:

There is at present a movement under foot to establish a Trade and Commerce Museum at Shanghai.

The following published correspondence describes what is about to be attempted.

TRADE AND COMMERCE MUSEUM.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—The admirable article on museums in your issue of the 12th instant calls attention to a want which has long been felt in Shanghai, and to the necessity for some storehouse of the commodities of this rich country, to which the scientific man and the trader may turn for information on matters affecting their several pursuits. Your article exposes this need in clear terms, and it is to be hoped that its words may go home to the minds of those most interested, the mercantile communities of China. In speaking thus, however, you have but anticipated the intentions of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Council of which took into consideration some months ago this question of a Trade and Commerce Museum, first discussing the matter at a meeting held in April of this year. The intervening time has been spent in considering ways and means, and in preparing for a more vigorous handling of the project; and now that the press is disposed to ventilate the matter, we are prepared to come before the public.

The time seems to have come when this settlement, the mart for two thirds of China, should be provided with such a Museum as has been considered by the Asiatic Society: a collection, suitably housed and classified, of all products, raw and manufactured, which enter or might enter into the trade of the country.

Such a Museum should contain agricultural products in all stages of preparation; farming implements; specimens of minerals from all the eighteen provinces; models of metallurgical apparatus; samples of the thousands of substances used as medicines by the Chinese; vegetable fibres and products; textile fabrics; porcelain, metal and other wares; and numerous other things, of which not one tenth is known to those most interested, those who are anxiously searching at their own cost and by their own unaided efforts for new articles of trade.

The Society has been assured of the most valuable co-operation in obtaining samples of raw materials; and the Museum may reasonably hope to open its doors with as extensive a collection of such samples as the valuable and interesting collections made by the Imperial Maritime Customs and sent to Vienna in 1873, to Philadelphia in 1876, and to Paris in 1878. Other specimens and models will be obtained by purchase or donation, and it is intended to make as complete an exhibit as can be obtained of the present and potential resources of China.

When funds allow of extension it is also proposed to add to the Museum a collection of foreign products suitable for Chinese consumption; but at the outset no more can be attempted in this direction than, perhaps, to show to the Chinese what their competitors in Japan, in India and in Europe are producing in the way of teas and silks.

The work of collecting the exhibits will entail no great expense; but funds must be provided for erecting a suitable building, and for classifying, describing and cataloguing the thousands of specimens. It is unreasonable to suppose that there will be any serious difficulty in procuring funds for so useful a public purpose from such generous and public spirited communities as those of China.

This is the age of concerted efforts in trade, as the first half of the century was that of individual enterprise; it is no longer A. B. & Co. against C. D. & Co.; it is the united merchants of the China ports against the united merchants of Japan, of Indo-China, of the Straits, of India, and of the whole world; and of late years the Trade and Commerce Museum has come to be recognised as the instrument best adapted to aid the developer of new industries and the searcher for new articles of commerce. Scarce one trading town of any importance in Europe (Great Britain excluded) is now without such a Museum, as a rule organised and supported from Government sources; Great Britain and the United States are much behind in this respect, but even there the same need has been felt, and individual effort, unaided by Government, has opened Trade Museums in several trade centres. Even Saigon, limited to rice for its chief staple, is having a palace built by the French Colonial Government for its exhibit of the resources of the country. What Saigon has had done for it by a paternal Government, that self-supporting and self-respecting Shanghai will do for itself, with such aid as its sister ports may give.

The Asiatic Society has no interest in this question beyond the interest which its members, as members also of the community, take in what concerns the welfare of the community. The Trade Museum primarily affects three classes, viz.:—the Chinese mercantile body, the Chinese officials, and the foreign mercantile body. They will derive the chief benefit from such an exhibit as it is now proposed to make; and if they show, by substantial support, that they want it, the Asiatic Society will provide for the task of collecting, arranging and preserving it.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. B. Morse,
Hon. Secretary,
C. B. R. Asiatic Society.

15th September.

Shanghai Trade Returns for the Second Quarter of 1888.

ENTERED.	April.		May.		June.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Foreign Ocean-going Steamers	107	108,019	118	129,155	106	121,440	331	358,614
2. „ River Steamers	31	26,389	32	29,295	29	25,009	92	80,693
3. „ Sailing Vessels	12	3,338	9	6,775	9	4,707	30	14,820
4. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type:—								
Ocean-going Steamers	50	47,892	52	53,137	48	47,405	150	148,434
River Steamers	8	9,590	9	11,525	9	11,985	26	33,100
Sailing Vessels	...	...	1	149	...	...	1	149
5. Native Craft	27	3,345	29	4,601	22	2,823	78	10,769
Total	235	198,573	250	234,637	223	213,369	708	646,579
Same Quarter, 1887	237	210,848	248	223,011	245	218,006	730	651,865

CLEARED.	April.		May.		June.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Foreign Ocean-going Steamers	106	118,468	111	117,950	119	125,872	336	362,290
2. „ River Steamers	30	26,558	34	28,072	30	26,114	94	80,744
3. „ Sailing Vessels	7	3,282	11	6,669	9	6,616	27	16,567
4. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type:—								
Ocean-going Steamers	44	46,082	63	61,498	54	54,267	161	161,847
River Steamers	11	12,435	8	10,295	9	11,985	28	34,715
Sailing Vessels	1	149	...	...	1	149	2	298
5. Native Craft	29	3,434	29	4,346	26	3,860	84	11,640
Total	228	210,408	256	228,830	248	228,863	732	668,101
Same Quarter, 1887	192	155,278	208	191,155	238	211,911	638	558,344

Of Sailing Vessels entered—	Of Steamers entered—	Of Sailing Vessels cleared—	Of Steamers cleared—
93 were from Coast and River Ports.	458 were from Coast and River Ports.	99 were for Coast and River Ports.	501 were for Coast and River Ports.
4 „ „ Japan.	76 „ „ Japan.	6 „ „ Japan.	76 „ „ Japan.
4 „ „ New York.	48 „ „ Hongkong.	3 „ „ New York.	7 „ „ London.
2 „ „ Freemantle.	5 „ „ Jenchuan.	2 „ „ Hongkong.	7 „ „ Marseilles.
1 was „ Sydney.	3 „ „ Marseilles.	1 was „ Victoria, B. C.	4 „ „ Hongkong.
1 „ „ Singapore.	3 „ „ Sydney.	1 „ „ Manila.	4 „ „ Vladivostock.
1 „ „ Antwerp.	2 „ „ Bremerhaven.	1 „ „ change of Flag.	3 „ „ Bremen.
1 „ „ Siam.	2 „ „ Antwerp.		2 „ „ New York.
1 „ „ Menado.	1 was „ Great Britain.		2 „ „ Manila.
1 „ „ Burrard's Inlet.	1 „ „ Bremen.		2 „ „ Saigon.
			1 was „ Hamburg.
			1 „ „ change of Flag.
			9 were Tugs.
109 Entered.	599 Entered.	113 Cleared.	619 Cleared.

Table of Shipping Returns at Shanghai for April May and June 1888.

Cotton Goods :—		
Shirtings, Grey	*Pieces*	1,463,251
„ White, Plain	„	778,250
„ „ Brocaded and Spotted	„	2,502
„ Dyed, Plain	„	50,672
„ „ Brocaded and Spotted	„	14,902
T-Cloths	„	534,322
Drills, English	„	138,549
„ Dutch	„	17,295
„ American	„	157,125
Jeans, English	„	27,296
„ Dutch	„	11,120
„ American	„	...
Sheetings, English	„	325,043
„ American	„	568,375
Chintzes and Furnitures	„	143,612
Turkey Red Cloths and Cambrics	„	138,116
Damasks, Dyed	„	498
Velvets	„	13,200
Velveteens	„	4,649
Lawns and Muslins	„	158,284
Dimities	„	8
Handkerchiefs	*Dozens*	183,041
Cotton Yarn	*Piculs*	78,633

Table showing Imports of Cotton Goods during April May and June 1888.

Description of Goods.		To United States of America.
Bristles, Pigs'	*Piculs*	...
Cotton, Raw	„	...
Feathers	„	10.11
Hats, Straw	*Pieces*	150,000
Hemp	*Piculs*	...
Hides, Cow and Buffalo	„	6,978.70
Leather	„	...
Musk	*Catties*	73$\frac{13}{16}$
Nutgalls	*Piculs*	421.55
Rhubarb	„	65.31
Rugs, Goat-skin	*Pieces*	26,338
Silk, Raw, Thrown, Yellow, Re-reeled, Reeled from Dupions, and Spun	*Piculs*	699.81
„ Wild	„	13
„ Cocoons	„	...
„ Refuse	„	0.97
„ Piece Goods	„	8.33
„ Pongees	„	7.07
Skins, Goat, Tanned and Untanned	*Pieces*	4,659
Straw Braid	*Piculs*	9,100.77
Sugar, Brown	„	...
„ White	„	...
Tea, Black	„	4,687.93
„ Green	„	2,089.18
Tobacco, Leaf	„	...
Wool, Camels'	„	1,467.13
„ Sheep's	„	8,980,36

Exports from Shanghai to the United States. during April May and June - 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 16 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 237. Oct 19 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai.

Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Proposed Town Hall at Shanghai.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Newspaper clipping re Town Hall shows cost of such premises in Shanghai

Mr. Kennedy has been already suffering from Congress whose Secretary 2d Asst. by 110. & File 16 Nov 1888.

237

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 19, 1888

George L Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

I inclose a clipping from the North China Herald respecting the building of a Town Hall for Shanghai.

I beg to call the attention of the Department to this article coming as it does so soon after my request for an additional rent allowance for this Consulate General, and affording a comparison as regards the cost of a public building in Shanghai now with what would have answered fifteen years ago, as well as illustrating the outlay necessary for a respectable premises

A Town Hall to cost Tls 500,000- is talked of. Taking 10% for the annual rental we would have Tls 50,000 while the annual rent of this Consulate General per present appropriation is only about Tls 2000-

There are many places in the world where 20% of the Consul's salary is an adequate rent for Consular offices.

This is not the case in Shanghai and I sincerely trust that the Department will deem the situation of sufficient importance to grant my previous requests in this matter. Of course we do not require any such premises as the proposed Town Hall, but we need an appropriate Court room and jail & Consular offices in a degree appropriate to the standing of the United States in China and our growing commerce in the East.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, 5 OCT., 1888.

At the annual meeting of Ratepayers held in February last, Mr. Drummond, than whom no one in the settlement shews more anxiety to see Shanghai completed with the gardens, museums and other public buildings which it still requires to become a typical Western city, carried an important resolution. It requested the Municipal Council to obtain plans and estimates for a Public Hall with the necessary municipal offices; to prepare estimates of the probable revenue that would accrue from the hire of the Hall; and to exhibit the plans to the public when ready, and publish the estimates. In the remarks with which Mr. Drummond introduced his motion, he took it for granted that a Public Hall was wanted; and everyone who attends ratepayers' meetings realises how inconvenient and inadequate is the present Board-room, the only really suitable available room on this side of the Yang-king-pang being the Lyceum Theatre; and that building has never been properly fitted up for public balls, the other purpose for which a Public Hall is urgently required. As to the other general argument, that a large and thriving community in good credit—notwithstanding the recent attack by disappointed London underwriters—ought to have a proper Public Hall, that requires a little farther consideration. Mr. Drummond's motion was seconded by the Chairman of the Council, Mr. A. G. Wood, who must be considered to have given his support more or less officially, for it was by no means hearty, the speaker pointing out that there were already "many sources of outlay we have to provide for." After some seven months, an interval which shews the magnitude of the scheme, the Council has printed the memorandum which the Works Committee has drawn up on the subject, from which it appears that the necessary buildings, when completed, will cost the community not far short of four hundred thousand taels. Fifteen years ago the question was taken up, and plans were made for a building to cost not more than one hundred thousand taels, but our wants have increased with the growth of the settlement. If the new Town Hall is to be built at all, it must be complete; and will therefore have to include the complete suite necessary for a large public ball or reception, rooms for the Municipal Council itself, for the secretariat, the surveyor's department, the sanitary and fire departments, the local post office, and the volunteer department. Then a new central police station is urgently required, and the building must contain full provision for this, and quarters for the municipal secretary, the superintendent of police, and a large police force of foreigners, Indians and natives. In fact, it would have to be a small town in itself. There must too be a clock and bell tower, and possibly other wants will be discovered when the competing architects come to overhaul, as they will of course do, the plans of Town halls recently erected in the West. The Municipal Engineer estimates that the actual buildings required for the purposes enumerated above will cost about two hundred and sixty thousand taels, without fittings and furniture, as well as possibly rent for quarters during the rebuilding; and these will demand at least another fifty thousand taels. Then there is another serious necessary outlay. Such a building as is contemplated cannot be conveniently erected on the Municipal property as it exists at present, after the necessary provision has been made for widening the roads, so that the new Hall may have suitable approaches. Farther portions of the block on which the present buildings stand will have to be acquired; and altogether it will be found that our estimate of a total cost of four hundred thousand taels is not excessive. Presuming the money were borrowed at six per cent., or even something under that, the interest and sinking fund would come to something between thirty and forty thousand taels a year; or say an addition of twenty per cent. to the present Land Tax and General Municipal Rate: a price which we do not for a moment hold that the community is not perfectly able to afford.

ory 1

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 16 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 238 Oct 19 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Correcting numbers.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Nos. 220 & 221 used twice - second series made 220 A & 221 A

No. 228

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Oct 19, 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Department's instruction No. 98 dated September 10th and Circular of September 7th.

Permit me to correct the numbering of my despatches dated July 19th and July 20th and numbered 220 and 221 in error those numbers having already been used. I have now numbered the despatches dated July 19 and 20th, 220A and 221B.

(J.D.C.)

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J.D. Kennedy

Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 30 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 239 Oct 25th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General, to the State Department

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

In reference to the rebellion in Formosa.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
NOV 30 1888

Dr. St Clair
You can ack. this by to-days mail.
Approve Mr. Kennedy's representations to the Minister and Admiral, and concur in his conclusions that the immediate presence of one of our vessels does not appear to be necessary to us.
A.A.L.

So ordered
Nov. 30

No 239

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 188

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that on the 19th of October Consul Bowell telegraphed from Amoy that a serious rebellion had broken out in Formosa. I advised Minister Denby of the fact, and at the same time cabled Mr Bowell to ascertain the extent thereof and the quantum of American interests endangered. He replied that the Southern half of the Island was in possession of the Rebels, and thought a man-of-war advisable. I communicated this also to the Minister who in reply instructed me to communicate the facts to Rear Admiral Chandler Commanding the Asiatic Station. Admiral Chandler arrived

arrived here in the U.S.S.
Marion yesterday 23rd. and the
facts have been laid before
him. Mr Boswell called
yesterday that two English
vessels had been dispatched
thither. As our countrymen have
very limited interests in South
Formosa and our two ships the
"Omaha" and "Marion" now in
Shanghai require repairs and
the English Admiral has
dispatched two vessels of his
Squadron to the threatened
Ports it is questionable whether
Admiral Chandler will take any
steps towards sending a ship
there unless a more urgent emer-
gency demands it. I will keep
him advised and have confidence
in his active and prompt
cooperation should the exigency
demand it. The high tribes
of Formosa are in a chronic
state of rebellion but there appears
to

to be a joint affair of theirs
with Hawaiians who are over
taxed and oppressed by the
Governor of the Island, and
may eventuate in something more
serious than a mere? emeute.
The Governor is taking vigorous
steps to suppress it.

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

Copy

Mr Ford

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 8 1888
RECEIVED

No. 270] Oct 31 1888 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Kennedy *Consul General.* *to the State Department*

Subject:— Tariff on American Imports.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Reply to Depts. Circular
dated Sept 20th

No. 410

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Oct: 31, 1888

Hon. Geo. L. Rives,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Department's Circular instruction dated September 20th, stating that "I send by this "mail three copies of House Executive "Document No. 58" &c and asking me to note changes and correction between the present rates of duty upon American exports to this country and those in the last formerly published.

As the three copies referred to have not been received and in order that there may be no delay I inclose a copy of the "General Tariff" of China which comes up to date. 1

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. N. Kennedy
Consul General

One Inclosure

Note deaths &c

876

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 8 1888
RECEIVED.

241] Oct 31st 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

ject:— Accounts & Returns

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Transmitting Accounts and Returns for the quarter ending September 30th 1888.

No. 241

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 31st 1888

Hon. George S. Nives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I send you enclosed the accounts and returns of this office for the quarter ending September 30th 1888. as per the subjoined list of enclosures.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kenyaedy

Consul General

List of enclosures

1. Monthly abstract of Bills of Health. ✓
2. Digest of invoice book. ✓
3. Arrivals and departures of American vessels. ✓
4. Names of deceased citizens and seamen ✓
5. Record of Notarial services ✓
6. Summary of business ✓
7. Rent and miscellaneous expense account. ✓
8. Clerk hire account. ✓
9. Interpreters account ✓
10. Marshals account. filed ✓
11. Marshals account Salary

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them,

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by, or deposited with J. D. Kennedy, Consul General, U. S. Consul at Shanghai China from July 1st to September 30th, inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAME OF PERSON.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
	or Chinaman					
July 6th	D. Minnott	N. Kinnear United States	—	Shanghai	$ 339.69	
" 15th	John Harper	Philadelphia	—	"	Nil	
" 26th	A. W. Davis	Shanghai	"	"	Not known	Retained by Parents
August 10th	A. Richmond	Connecticut	Kiangsoo	"	Nil	
" 27th	J. Kennet	Sweden	Emma Smoot	"		Retained by ship.

J. D. Kennedy
U. S. Consul General

Shanghai China
Oct 1st 1888.

J. L. Kennedy
Consul General

Names of deceased
citizens and seamen
1st quarter 1888.

Form No 121
Enclosure 4.

242

No. 215 Oct 31st 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject: Sail account and draft drawn

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 8 1888
RECEIVED.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Enclosed Sail account for the quarter ending September 30th 1888. and draws draft for same.

242

No. 215.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 31st 1888

Hon. George S. Nims

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith Jail Account for the quarter ending September 30th 1888. To balance this account I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State in the usual manner my Draft No 2 for six hundred and twenty one 99/100 ($621.99) dollars and ask Departments protection of same.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

Enclosure

No 1. Jail account with vouchers

T.M.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 8 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 216 Oct 31st 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy. Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Miscellaneous & Rent account
1st quarter 1888. September 30th 88

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Draft drawn for same

243

No. 216

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 31st 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

To balance my Rent and Miscellaneous account for the quarter ending September 30th 1888. I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State Draft No 3 for six hundred and fifty four 28/100 ($654.28) dollars U.S. Currency.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J.D. Kennedy

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 8 1888
RECEIVED

No. 217 Nov 9th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Do and Dec 10

Request for coal

By order of Mr Rines.
Ack & say that the Dept. is perfectly willing to make due allowance for fuel where fuel is required, in such cases as are not covered rent contracts which require the offices to be kept warm & clean &c.
If the Consular offices at Shanghai are not kept warm by the landlord under the lease, which is paid for as rent, the fuel charge may be included in his Misc. Exps a/c. supported by vouchers &c. &c.

JVB

=44?

No 217

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, November 9th 1888

Hon. G. S. Rives.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

In former years the coal used at this Consulate General has been paid for out of the "Court fund" by the approval of the Department. Since there has been no appropriation for this account the fines collected by the Court have been sufficient to keep us in coal, but this year it is otherwise. From the first of November until the first of May it is necessary to heat the offices connected with this Consulate. The cold damp weather of the winter months is very severe. During this period we require at least fifteen tons of coal which costs about $7.50 per ton. This is used for the Public offices solely. No one lives in this building which is open during

Office

office
home labour and it is only
reasonable to expect that coal
so used should be paid for
out of Public funds as we
fear it has been in the past
only from an account that no
longer exists therefore I respectfully
request that I be allowed to
include this expense in my account
for miscellaneous expenses I would
not make this request did I
not believe its reasonableness would
be evident to the Department
and that they will grant it
if possible.

I have the honor to be
Sir;
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Dominion Surveyor

cor

Mr Mc Marriage

& Mail

245

No. 218 Nov 9th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy, Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject: Marriage certificates

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 8 1888
RECEIVED.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Potts & Shanbury

acn'd Dec 10/88

2-465

No. 218

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, November 9' 1888

Hon. Geo. L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to inclose herewith two certificates of marriage -

1 - Francis L. Hawks Pott to Soo Ngoo Hong on the 23rd of August 1888

2. James J. Bunbury to Annie L. Bowen on the 26th day of October 1888 -

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

CERTIFICATE

of

MARRIAGE.

Consulate General of the United States,

Shanghai, China, August 23, 1888

I, J. D. Kennedy CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES *at Shanghai, do hereby certify that on the* 23d *day of* August, *A. D.* 1888, *at the* ~~residence of~~ Church at St John's College, *in the city of Shanghai* Francis L. Hawks Pott *aged* 24 *years, born in* New York City NY., *and now residing at* Shanghai *and* Soo Ngoo Hong *born in* Shanghai *and now residing in* Shanghai ~~,~~ *were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by* Bishop Wm J Boone, *who is authorized by the laws of the United States to perform such a ceremony.*

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI *this* 23 *day of* August, *A. D.* 1888 *and of the Independence in the United States the* 113.

J. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

CERTIFICATE

of

MARRIAGE.

Consulate General of the United States,

Shanghai, China, October 26th, 1888.

I, J. D. Kennedy CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES at Shanghai, do hereby certify that on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1888, at the residence of Mrs. Wills, in the city of Shanghai James J. Banbury aged 28 years, born in Bristol England, and now residing Kiukiang China and Annie S. Bowen born in Pontnewynydd England and now residing in Kiukiang China were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by Revd John R Sykes, who is authorized by the laws of the United States to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI this 26th day of October, A. D. 1888 and of the Independence in the United States the 113th.

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

Leave granted by tel. Dec. 21. Advit. by mail Dec. 22

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 21 1888
RECEIVED

No. 246] Nov 15th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Request for eighty days leave of absence to visit the United States.

No. 246

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, November 15th 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to request sixty days leave of absence to visit the United States. My presence at home in February on an important estate matter of my children, and urgent private business are my reasons for asking. I feel it to be my duty to be there then, as the case is urgent, otherwise I would not request it. I did not avail myself of last summers leave.

I request that a cable gram granting permission be sent me

on

on receipt of this despatch.
Vice Consul General Owens
will be left in charge and
everything is so arranged that
the service will suffer no
detriment during my short
absence.

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 21 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 247 Nov. 16, 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Numbers to despatches -

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Despatches numbered 215 to 218 inclusive showed by 242/3/4/5.

No. 247

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Nov. 16, 188

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I regret that my despatches to the Department have again been incorrectly numbered. Despatch dated October 31st. and three dated subsequently were numbered 215, 216, 217 and 218 respectively. They should have been 242 243, 244 and 245; and I beg to request that this correction be made.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 21 1888
RECEIVED.

No. 248 Nov. 16 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject: Consular Premises.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Lease made for Consulate General ..

Dr St Clair

Examine & report if this seems to be all right

21 Dec 1888.

Consular Bureau.

Jan 14. 1889.

Mr. Rives:

This is a well drawn ten years lease defeasible on one year's notice.

There is no reason why the Department should not permit itself to enter upon the contract.

F. D. St Clair
Chief of Bureau.

14 Jan

No. 248

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Novr. 16 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose a copy of a lease I have entered into for a Consulate General at Shanghai in order that it may be filed in the Departments archives.

In making this lease I have endeavored to keep within my instructions as regards period and rental and I trust it will meet the Departments approval.

I think I may safely say there has been no alternative as regards location, and the very best has been done under the circumstances.

It would have been

desirable

desirable to provide for a residence for the Consul General adjoining the Consulate General, paying for it the same as I now am paying, but the lessor refuses to let the third house (the Consulate will be two houses thrown into one) for less than Tls 900:

It will be seen from the lease that the lessor understands that I am unable to bind my successors.

He has undertaken the lease on the strength of paragraph 520 of the Consular regulations and it is to be hoped that the Department will cause the spirit of the lease to be carried out. I have the honor to be, Sir

Your obedient servant

J. O'Kennedy
Consul General.

One Inclosure as stated

Enclosed in Desp. No. 248 from US Consulate Genl Shanghai.

Dated 10th November 1888

Lease of Premises in Kiukiang Road.

L. S. Little Esq.

To.

John D. Kennedy Esq. U.S. Consul Genl

Term. 10 years with power to break on one year's notice.

Rent gold $1750 and Mexican $500 per annum - payable quarterly at end of each quarter -

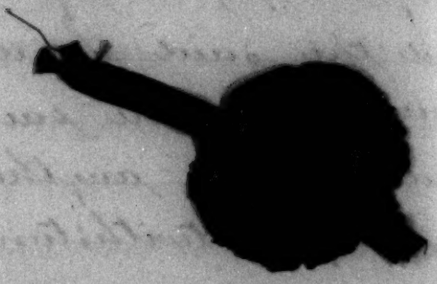
$500 - Mex m/c
4 Post office -
Consular office
sold $1000 - Gold
" 750.

Articles of Agreement

made this tenth (10th) day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight Between Louis Stromeyer Little M.D. of Shanghai, hereinafter called the Lessor of the one part, and John D. Kennedy, Consul General for the United States at Shanghai hereinafter called the Lessee of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Lessor agrees to let and the said Lessee agrees to take the ~~Dwelling House and~~ Consular Offices in the Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, in accordance with Drawings prepared by Morrison and Gratton, Architects, and signed by the said Lessee, which buildings are about to be erected on part of the Lot of Land described and registered in the Books of the British Consulate at Shanghai as Lot No. 676, Deed No. 669, for the term of Ten years (10 years) commencing as soon as the buildings are ready for occupation, and terminating on one years notice in writing being given by the Consul or Consul General for the United States for the time being, to the said Lessor or his duly authorized agent, at the Annual rental of One thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars American gold currency and five hundred Mexican dollars - to be paid to the said Lessor quarterly at the end of each quarter, without any deduction whatsoever. The assessed Taxes on the Land are to be paid by the said Lessor, but all other Taxes of whatsoever nature or kind are to be paid by the said Lessee. And the said Lessee shall not make any alteration in the external plan or elevation, or in the internal arrange-

-ment of the said buildings and premises without a written license under the hand of the said Lessor or his lawfully accredited agent or surveyor first had and obtained. and the said Lessor and his lawfully accredited agent or surveyor and workmen may at all reasonable times during the said term enter upon the said premises to inspect the same. And during the continuance of the said term. (except in the case of serious damage hereafter provided for) the outside walls and roofs shall be kept in good and substantial repair by the said Lessor. and the interior of the buildings shall be kept in good repair by the said Lessee. And the said Lessee shall not commit or suffer any waste spoil or destruction of the said buildings or premises or any part thereof. or do. or suffer to be done therein or thereon any act matter or thing to the annoyance damage or disturbance of the said Lessor or offensive to the neighbours. or store or suffer to be stored in or upon the said buildings and premises any combustible or hazardous articles. whereby the Insurance of the said buildings and premises may be invalidated. And it is further agreed that at the end of ten years or other determination of this agreement. the said Lessee will peaceably and quietly leave surrender and yield up unto the said Lessor or his lawfully accredited agent the premises hereby agreed to be let. and all fixtures. fastenings. matters and things thereto in anywise belonging or appertaining. in a good proper and tenantable condition. damage by Fire or other unavoidable accident alone excepted. And it is further agreed that if the rent hereby reserved shall

be in arrear or unpaid by the space of 30 days next over or after the due date, or on breach, non-observance or non-performance of any of the stipulations or agreements on the part of the Lessee herein contained, it shall be lawful for the said Lessor or his lawfully accredited agent into and upon the said buildings and premises hereby agreed to be let, or any part thereof in the name of the whole peaceably and quietly to re-enter and the same to have again retain possess and enjoy as if this agreement had never been made, and the said Lessee and all other tenants and occupiers of the said premises thereout to expel and put out, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided always that the power of re-entry hereinbefore given, shall not be construed to prevent or hinder the said Lessor or his lawfully accredited agent from recovering or enforcing payment of the said rent by any means whereby the same is lawfully recoverable, and the said Lessee shall not sublet the aforesaid buildings to any person or persons, without the consent in writing first obtained from the said Lessor or his lawfully accredited agent. And it is further agreed that in case any part of the aforesaid buildings or premises hereby agreed to be let, shall during the said term be destroyed or damaged by Fire, Earthquake, or other accidental cause, the said Lessor shall not be bound or compelled to re-build the same, unless he shall in his discretion think fit. And if the said Lessor shall decide not to re-build the same, then the rent hereby reserved shall cease and determine from the happening of such destruction as



last aforesaid. and the said Lessee shall and will peaceably and quietly leave surrender and yield up unto the said Lessor or his lawfully accredited agent such a portion of the buildings as may not have been destroyed. together with the land on which the said buildings and premises hereby agreed to be let shall have been situated, but should the said Lessor decide to re-build the same. then and in such case and so often as such destruction as aforesaid shall happen the rent hereinbefore reserved. or a fair and just proportion thereof according to the nature of the injury sustained, shall cease and be suspended during the rebuilding of the said premises. And it is hereby lastly agreed that the clause giving the Lessee the power to terminate this lease at one years notice. is not intended or expected to be used. the buildings being specially built and prepared as a Consulate General. at the request of the Consul General for the United States. upon his assurance that the United States Government will deprecate any change being made by a future Consul or Consul General. and his assurance that the arrangement may be considered a permanent one. the clause being only inserted in consequence of the United States Government not having given any power to the Consul General to enter into a lease for a long term of years.

In Witness Whereof the said Lessor and the said Lessee have hereunto set

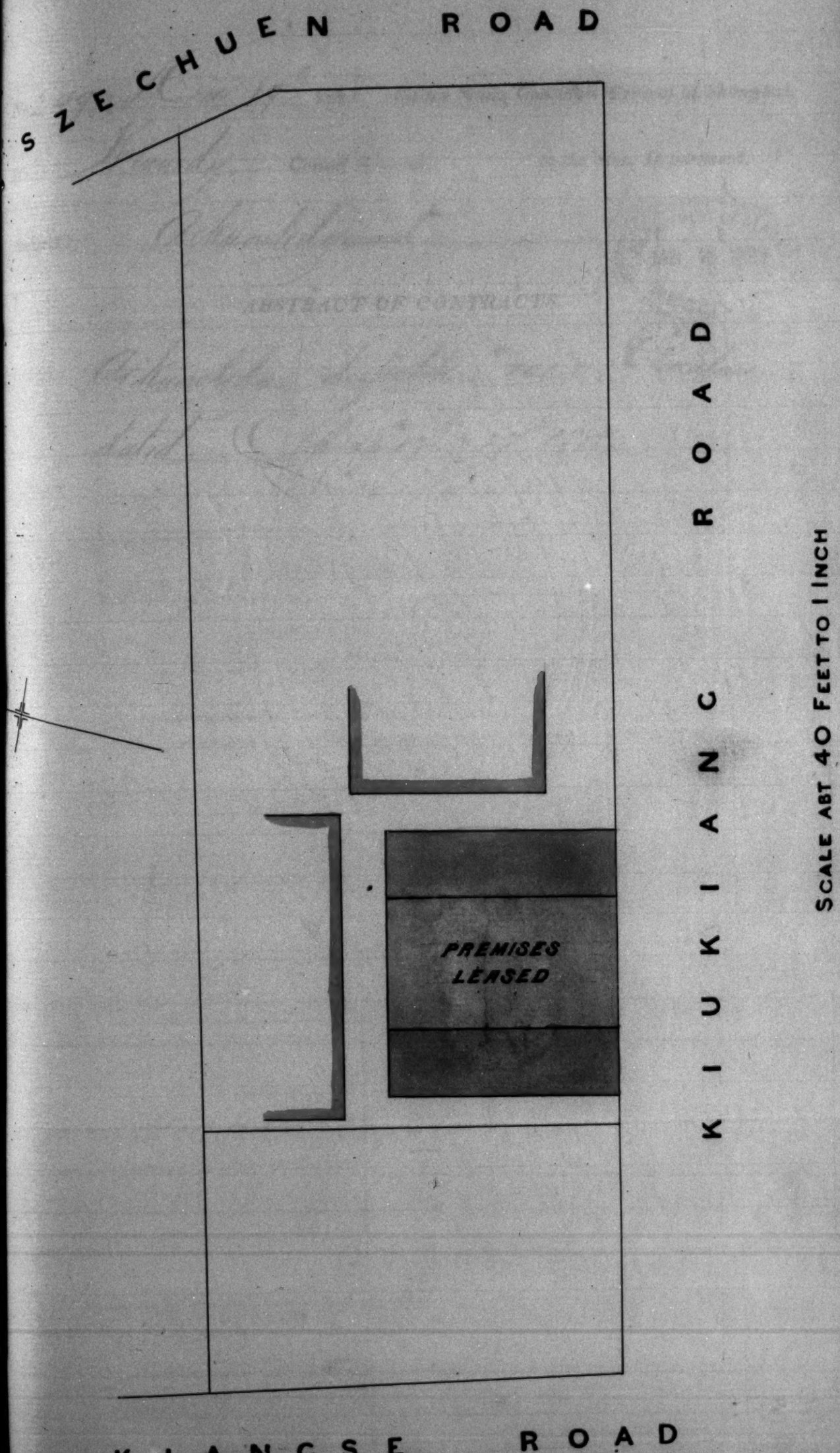
their hands this day and year first before written.

Signed. Sealed and delivered for the aforesaid Louis Stromeyer Little by his Attorney R. M. Little. In the presence of Wade.

L. S. Little
by his attorney
R. M. Little.

Signed. Sealed. and delivered by the aforesaid John D. Kennedy. In the presence of

John O. Kennedy
Consul Genl.


SZECHUEN ROAD
KIUKIANG ROAD
PREMISES LEASED
KIANGSE ROAD
SCALE ABT 40 FEET TO 1 INCH

SCALE 264 FEET TO 1 INCH
MAIN ROAD
SKELCHUEN ROAD
KIANGSE ROAD

No. 249] Dec 19th 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Acknowledgement.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 18 1889
RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Acknowledge despatch #101 & Circulars dated Oct 11th 12th & 27th 1888.

No. 249

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 19th 1888

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Your instruction number 101 of date November 9th 1888, calling my attention to the error in date block stamp on November dispatches, is received. The Chinese office boy, who is responsible for the correctness of the numbers thereof, failed to have it correct and without observing it the dispatches were thus stamped. It will not occur again. Circular dispatch dated October 11th, 15th and 27th 1888 have also been received.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 1 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 250 Dec 26 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject: Leave of absence -

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Unable to hear Shanghai

Ack & file

1 Feb 1889

No. 250

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Dec. 28, 1888

Hon. Geo. L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt on the 21st instant of the following cablegram. "Kennedy Consul Shanghai "leave granted, Rives"

I thank the Department for its kind response to my request.

I find however since making it that I must forego this pleasure as in addition to the ordinary demands of the office the unexpected continued presence of three of our menofwar at this port requires my being at my post. Under the circumstances

I will endeavor to arrange the business referred to in my number 246 of date November 15, 1888 so as to obviate the necessity of leaving for some time, at least.

I have the honor to be

Sir;

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 20 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 251] Jany 18, 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Citizenship of Peter Snyers

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Peter Snyers entitled to naturalization under R. S. section 2166.

He did not avail himself of the right and came to China in 1870.

He now seeks American "protection" Is he entitled to it under the circumstances.

Feb. 25 1889
Ack. with enclosure
for 2 pages & dispatch

Mr. Rives:

I think we should assume that upon the facts stated the ~~Department~~ does not think it would be warranted in directing the registration of Mr. Smyrl as a person entitled to the protection of the United States.

The facts that at the time of his discharge he did not avail himself of his ~~present~~ right to become a citizen of the United States and ~~of his early subsequent departure from the United States~~ that ~~he~~ soon thereafter he left the United States and has never returned or claimed American protection", indicate that reasons of personal convenience

Allen v. Farrell, 4 Fed. 25 1869.

Dr. St Clair writes this Allen 21 Feb 1885

are the sole matter of his present application. The time of his leaving this country is not stated, but it is said that he came to China in 1870. Of his subsequent career nothing is known. The circumstances strongly indicate his abandonment of ~~any~~ American domicil, ~~if such he ever had~~, and it is not thought necessary now to consider the question of what rights such domicil ~~would~~ might have conferred upon him.

J. B. M.

Feb. 21, 1884.

No. ——

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 18, 1889

Hon. George L. Rives,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to call the attention of the Department to the following case, and ask instructions in regard thereto.

On the 29th of July, 1865, one, // Peter Snyers an alien residing in the United States was honorably discharged, as his certificate shows, from Co. K. 29th Massachusetts Volunteers U.S. army. Under the Act of Congress July 17, 1862 Section 2166 Revised Statutes he was entitled to become a citizen of the United States on proof of one years residence prior to application

application, and good character, without any previous declaration of his intention.

The proof of his residence in accordance with this act is established. He did not however avail himself of the act. He had resided in the United States since he was a boy. In 1870 he came to China. He regarded himself as domiciled in the United States, and has always acknowledged his allegiance to it. His intention, he says, is to return thither and take advantage of the act of 1862 so soon as he can. He wishes to be "protected", as he is without a Consul and in this condition is subject to

Chinese

Chinese authority. He did not apply to any of my predecessors for protection, having had no occasion until recently to do so, when he was brought up before the French Mixed Court as he resided at the time in the French Concession.

He has applied to me for protection; Do he entitled to it?

He is not entitled to a Passport neither can he be registered as a citizen nor be prosecuted or sued in the Consular Court, according to Dept. No. 23 dated Nov. 10, 1886.

He last is not necessarily incidental to registration it being purely voluntary.

Assistant

Assistant Secretary Porter in the Department's instruction to me No. 23 of date November 10, 1886, in reply to my No. 31 of date September 22nd 1886 relative to the case of one J. H. de Costa, (who applied for protection) says in regard to registration

"One of the rights in that of Consular
" protection, in countries in which
" Consuls of the United States exercise
" extraterritorial authority, which
" protection in the full sense means
" to be registered in the Consular
" Court as a citizen of the United States
" and to be sued therein"

Again he says: "For the purposes
" of the Act of Congress in this
" behalf it is conceived

that

" that domicile and citizenship
" are not convertable terms, and
" this has been the general opinion
" of the Department".

Is it meant in construing
the latter with the former statement
quoted that the fact of registration
alone entitles an American to
protection or that there is a
different kind of "protection"
for one "domiciled" as is contemplated
in the latter clause of paragraph
133 of the Consular Regulations, and
a regular citizen.

The British authorities advertise
that unless their subjects register
they shall not be protected.
With us it is not an enforced
act but only a suggested one.

Yours

And as the right to be prosecuted or sued in the Consular Court is one of the advantages, and a very great one, of citizenship in an extra territorial country and guarded so wisely by treaty it becomes an important question to know whether in this idea of protection to "domiciled" individuals, or those who have their 'intention papers', this right of being prosecuted or sued can be accorded them, for without such right protection is robbed of very many of its blessings, such individual being then relegated to Chinese authority, and Chinese law.

But for the construction of

(Assistant

Assistant Secretary Porter, which would seem to identify "protection" with registration there would not be much difficulty in formulating a judgment.

In the case presented, his long absence from the United States might be construed into a renunciation of "domicile" but he denies having any such intention.

Awaiting instruction

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

Consul General

No. 252] January 18 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Acknowledgment.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Ack. Feb. 25 1889.

No. 252

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 18, 1889

Hon. George L. Rives
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Department's instructions as follows:

No. 102 dated November 30, 1888
No. 103 " Dec^r 10, 1888
No. 104 " " "

Circular instruction dated Dec. 6, 1888,

American Decisions Digest - Volumes 61-100 was received by the last mail from the publishers.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 253 January 23rd 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Keasbey Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject: Deaths.

Note
Note

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Reports the deaths of McDonald and Goodwin

No. 253

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 23rd 1889

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

The following citizens have died within this Consular Jurisdiction since my last report was made.

John McDonald who died 4 December 27th 1888 of heart disease and J. A. Goodwin first Officer of the American Ship "State of Maine" now lying at this Port. His effects were taken charge of by the Master, Capt E. O. Pickels. He died of Enteritis on Dec 28/88.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

Mr. Ford

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 254 Jany 25, 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Trade Repat.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Resumé of Trade of Shanghai for the year ending Dec. 31. 1888.

Ack. March 15 1889

(Printed in No 103)

No. 254

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 25 1887

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

The statistics of the trade of Shanghai for the year ending December 31, 1886 have not yet been published, but from conversations I have had with our merchants, I have been able to form an idea that the year was a fair average one, but not marked with any special strength or depression.

Our own trade with China has suffered a decline as regards the two commodities "American Sheetings" and Kerosene Oil. In the absence of the annual returns it is impossible to state what the falling off has been in these two lines, but it has doubtless been considerable.

The

The reasons for this are easy to trace.

Our Sheetings have, for several years been in steady demand on account of the high standard of their quality and from year to year have found increasing sales, while the English sheetings have been neglected.

The consular representatives of Great Britian, and of course the dealers, have from time to time pointed out to the manufacturers the necessity of improving the quality of sheetings in order to compete with the American brands.

Notwithstanding all that has been said and written on this subject, it was not until last year that the English manufacturers brought up their Grade of Sheetings to

the

the American standard.

Now that it has been done, or sufficiently so to attract the Chinese buyer, the result has been disastrous to the American goods.

It is a competition we can meet fairly however, with the probable result of developing a business for the improved grades of cottons.

In the Kerosene Oil trade we have also met competition in the shape of Russian Oil.

This oil is packed in a manner identical with the American oil and was brought here from the Black Sea in steamers at a time when the stock of American oil was low and prices consequently favorable, a fact which has materially helped its introduction.

The Export Trade

firm

from Shanghai for 1888 was profitable in most branches.

The Tea trade has not been so satisfactory for many years. This is in a great measure due to a regard on the part of buyers to the quantities demanded by the home markets.

For several years past, over shipments have resulted year after year in heavy losses.

At the beginning of the year great depression was felt in the Silk market but early in the Fall the market became buoyant through syndicate influences in Europe, and dealers in this article have realized handsome profits.

As soon as the Annual Trade Returns are published I will write a

fuller

fuller report.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 255 Jany. 25 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:- China -

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Droughts and Floods cause widespread desolation -

Ack. & extracts interested - Substance communicated to the press.

1 March 1889.

Attest 6 March 2 1889

No. 2

Hon.

Sir,

No. 255

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Janv. 25 1889

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

The past year has been full of calamities for China. Drought on the high lands and floods on the low lands have desolated large sections of the Empire.

I inclose herewith a translation of a proclamation issued by the Governor-General of the provinces of Kiang-su Chekiang and Anhui.

The response to this and similar appeals has been prompt and liberal from both the Foreign and Natial community.

Thousands of dollars have been sent to relieve the suffering, yet so wide spread is the desolation

that

that even with liberal contributions comparatively little can be done.

Some of the American missionaries in North China have done a great deal of good in distributing relief.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. W. Kennedy

Consul General

Inclosure

Translation of Governor-General's proclamation.

[*Translation*]

Proclamation by His Excellency Teêng, Hereditary Noble of the Third Rank (Earl), Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, a President of the Board of War, an Official of the First Rank, Viceroy of the Liang kiang Provinces (Kiang-su, Anhui and Kiang-si.)

An Earnest Proclamation.—*Whereas* during the present year, in the Provinces of Kiang su and Anhui, while the high lands have been parched with drought, the low lands bordering on the Yellow River have been deluged, causing dearth and desolation of which the description is painful to hear, and the sight painful to look upon; *and whereas* I, the Viceroy, having memorialised the Throne, have been favoured with a special gracious permission to detain the tribute rice going to the Capital by the way of River transport, and have also received instructions from the Board of Revenue that there will be awarded official honours and distinctions in recompense of money privately subscribed, consisting in official titles, degrees of Student of the Imperial Academy and of Honorary Licentiate, and the decoration of the Peacock's Feather, to animate others to these patriotic sacrifices,—an Imperial boon which has been met with the unanimous and heartfelt acclamations of officials and people,—*whereas* the distressed districts in Kiangsu and Anhui extend nearly one thousand *li*, over an area which it is hopeless to reach with the 10,000 piculs of tribute rice North of the Yangtze, while the cry of misery grows louder as the coldest winter weather hastens on apace. *Now therefore* I, the Viceroy, after the most careful reflection, convinced that the only thing to be done is to spread far and wide the exhortation to private charity to supplement the insufficiency of the public grant, *do hereby by this earnest Proclamation* entreat all rich persons, all gentry, all soldiers and people, to bear in mind the old sayings that "on the house of the charitable a hundred blessings shall descend," and "he that doeth well, he shall have happiness." Oh! Ye who have wealth and high position, and who, with hearts full of compassion, use to delight in benevolent and noble deeds, be ye sure that long has Heaven, who sees us all, looked down on you with approval! Well did ye respond to the cry for help from distant Shansi, Honan, Shantung and Chihli How liberally your subscriptions poured in and how many were the lives that you saved! The misery is now nearer to us, and more pressing. I look, therefore, with all the more confidence, to your coming forward, with emulous ardour, stirred by the noble enthusiasm of charity, to contribute what you can to help to the comfort of a warm bed all those unfortunates who without such help must die of hunger in a ditch. I call upon you on your part to do all you can to second the gracious benevolence of His Majesty the Emperor, who imitates Heaven in his desire that the people may live and not die! I look to you with full confidence; *and I do hereby proclaim* to all, that official rewards and distinctions will be awarded, in accordance with Regulations, for all money contributed, *and that* in the case of all contributions of extra magnitude, a Memorial will be immediately presented applying for extraordinary recognition; so that all may be stimulated to do likewise by the public announcement of your rewards. *Let all* therefore put forward their best endeavours, and let there be no watching of each other and waiting to begin!—An urgent and special Proclamation.

For universal notification. Kwang sü XIV year, 10th moon, 26th day, (29th November, 1888).

(Official Seal of the Viceroy of the Two Liang Provinces.)

Inclosure No. 1

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai January 26/89

Mr. Kennedy
Consul General to
the State Department.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 12 1889
RECEIVED.

late deaths.
811

No. 256.] January 26th 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Returns & Accounts

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

For the Quarter ending December 31st 1888.

Ack. 15. 1889.

Inclosure No. 1

No. 256.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 26th 1889

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I send you enclosed the accounts and returns of this office for the quarter ending December 1888. as per the subjoined list of enclosures.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J.D. Kennedy

Consul General.

List of enclosures

1. Monthly abstract of Bills of Health.
2. Digest of Service Book
3. Arrivals and departures of American vessels.
4. Names of deceased citizens and seamen.
5. Record of Notarial services
6. Summary of business
7. Rent and miscellaneous expense account Form 9.
8. Clerk hire account
9. Interpreters account
10. Marshals account
11. Return

T.M.

(FORM No. 121.)

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by, or deposited with J. D. Kennedy, U. S. Consul, at Shanghai China from October 1st to December 31st, 1888, inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAME OF PERSON.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
December 27	James McDonald	Schr. Lady M.	"Kiang Foo"	Shanghai	Executor	
" 28	F. A. Goodwin	Calais Maine	"State of Maine"	"	Captain took charge	

J. D. Kennedy
U. S. Consul

Form of 1871.

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai China.

Names of deceased citizens & names for quarter ended December 31st 1888

Enclosure No 4
Despatch . 256.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 12 1889
RECEIVED.

Note marriages.

No. 257] January 26th 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Brandy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Returns

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Annual year ended December 31st 88.

Ack. March 15 1889.

No. 257

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 26th 1889

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I send you enclosed my Annual Returns for the year ending 31st December 1888.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. H. Kennedy

Consul General

List of Enclosures.

1. Names of Persons employed at the Consulate.
2. List of despatches written to the Department of State during the calendar year (paragraph 128)
3. Report of Marriages of American residents. (Paragraph 445)
4. Register of American residents. (Paragraph 444)

NAMES OF PERSONS employed at the United States Consulate at Shanghai China
Annual

NAMES OF PERSONS employed at the United States Consulate, at Consulate Shanghai China

NAME.	PLACE.	OF WHAT COUNTRY A CITIZEN OR SUBJECT.	RANK.	Date of Commission or Appointment ~~DATE OF NOMINATION. DATE OF APPROVAL.~~
J. D. Kennedy	Shanghai China	United States	Consul General	March 3rd 1886
W. S. Emms	" "	"	Vice " "	November 9th 1887
J. J. Coffey	" "	"	Deputy " "	June 16th 1882
G. A. Shultzeldt	" "	"	Marshal	December 17th 1886
W. S. Emms	" "	"	Interpreter	February 20th 1885.

NOTE.—This Form should be sent to the Department always at the close of the year, in order that the printed list of consular officers may be corrected.

J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

NAMES OF PERSONS employed at the United States Consulate, at Shanghai China

NAME.	PLACE.	OF WHAT COUNTRY A CITIZEN OR SUBJECT.	RANK.	Date of Commission or Appointment DATE OF NOMINATION.	DATE OF APPROVAL.
J. D. Kennedy	Shanghai China	United States	Consul General	March 3rd	1886
W. S. Emens	" "	"	Vice " "	November 9th	1887
J. J. Coffey	" "	"	Deputy " "	June 16th	1882
G. A. Stulfetdt	" "	"	Marshal	December 17th	1886
W. S. Emens	" "	"	Interpreter	February 20th	1885.

NOTE.—This Form should be sent to the Department always at the close of the year, in order that the printed list of consular officers may be corrected.

J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai China

Names of Persons employed in the Consulate year ended December 31st 1888.

Enclosure No 1
Despatch # 357

place.	Profession	Residence.	By Whom.	Before Whom.
wburg N.Y. arleston C.	Clerk.	Shanghai China	Rev. Elliott H. Thompson	J. D. Kennedy. U. S. Consul General.
leans ass. rpool gland	Pilot	Newchwang China	Bishop W. J. Boone	W. S. Emens U. S. Vice-Consul General.
lork City N.Y. hanghai	Ministry M. E. Church	Shanghai	Bishop W. J. Boone	J. D. Kennedy U. S. Consul General
istol ngland.	Missionary of the miss. so. ciety of the M. E. Church	Kiukiang ———	Rev. John R. Hykes ———	J. D. Kennedy. U. S. Consul — — General.
			J. D. Kennedy Consul General	

No.	Date	Name	Age	Birth
1888 30	June 5th	Frank Reid	42	Ne
		Julia C. Fabris	43	Ch
1888 31	August 17th	Arthur L. R. Smith	47	Or
		Hester Heuckendorff	33	Ge
1888 32	August 23d	Francis L. Hawks	24	New
		Soo-Ngoo-Wong	32	Ch
1888 33	October 26th	James J. Banbury	28	Br
		~~28~~		
		Annie L. Bowen	32.	

Consular Report No. 445.

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai China.

Report of Marriages
for year ended Dec 31st/88.

Enclosure No. 3.
Despatch No. 357

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 12 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 258 January 26th 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Draft & Account

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Sail Account & notifies of Draft
for same being drawn for same.

Ack. March 15, 1889.

No. 258

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 26th 1889.

Hon. George L. Swin

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith Jail account for the quarter ending December 31st 1888. To balance this account I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State in the usual manner my Draft No 2 for four hundred and seventy seven 36/100 ($477. 36/100) dollars and ask Departments protection of same.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Tenney

Consul General

Enclosure

No 1 Jail account with vouchers.

T. M.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 12 1889
RECEIVED

No. 259 January 26th 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Draft.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

File

For Rent & Miscellaneous Expense Account. Quarter ending December 31st/88

No. 259

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 26th 1889.

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

To balance my Rent, and Miscellaneous account for the quarter ending December 31st 1888. I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State Draft No. 3 for six hundred and eight two 6/100. ($682. 6/100 dollars U.S. Currency.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

D. Kennedy

Consul General

Shanghai
Feb 6, 1888

File

6 Feb 1888

DIRECT CONNECTION WITH MACKAY-BENNETT CABLES.

ITEM 27.

No. 4 My Box 9 Paid

Time 12 38.

Check

CABLE MESSAGE.

UNITED LINES TELEGRAPH CO.

All messages destined for points beyond the United States via the Commercial Cables, and which are received by this Company for transmission, will be so received and sent forward over its lines to the terminus thereof and there delivered to the next connecting Telegraph Company only on the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof.

E. S. STOKES, Pres't. F. W. JONES, Gen'l Manager.

Shanhai Feb 6 1888

Send the following Message, subject to terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are agreed to:

To Rives

Assistant Secretary State

Washn

Serious riot at Chinkiang cause not stated British consulate and older buildings burnt American consulate looted will communicate with Admiral Chandler at Hong Kong British gunboat gone Chinkiang today I go tonight

Kennedy

Please read the conditions on back and sign your name and address thereon for reference.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 12 1889
RECEIVED.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

No. 260] Fby. 6th 1889 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

From Kennedy *Consul General.* *to the State Department*

Subject: Riot at Chinkiang.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Copy to Navy Dept for information
Ack. approve Cons. Genls action
and await his further reports.
MAR 14 1889
Give a synopsis to the
press.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Serious riot at Chinkiang
No particulars of cause.
American consulate looted.

aas

Ack. & Cir sent Nov 7
March 18. 1889.
Synopsis given Press same date.

No. 260

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 6, 1889

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Last evening I received the following telegram from Consul Jones at Chinkiang "Great riot consulates fire send gunboats".

There being no American war vessels in port – the flagship is enroute to Hongkong, the Omaha in Japan and the Palos frozen up at Tientsin for the winter – I immediately communicated with the British Consul General Mr. Hughes, who also had a telegram similar to the above from the British Consul at Chinkiang.

There were two British menofwar here at Shanghai and one of them started this morning for Chinkiang.

I have since learned that another British gunboat has been ordered to Chinkiang from Hankow.

This

This morning I received a second telegram from Consul Jones, as follows: "British Consulate four other houses burned mine escaped fire but gutted looted we escaped over hills bad feeling today meet wife in Nganking not six thousand."

Upon the receipt of the above I telegraphed the Department as follows: "Serious riot at Chinkiang cause not stated British Consulate and other buildings burnt American Consulate looted will communicate with Admiral Chandler at Hongkong British gunboat gone Chinkiang today I go tonight".

I also telegraphed to Minister Denby, and Captain Mc Nair, U.S.S. Omaha. The latter I believe is at Nagasaki and I deemed it well to inform him as it is impossible for me to communicate with Admiral Chandler until he arrives at

Hongkong

Hongkong which will probably be on Friday.

In order to be able to report fully on the matter I shall go up to Chinkiang by tonights steamer.

I am informed that further information has been received this afternoon to the effect that more buildings have been destroyed and it is thought that some of the American missionaries have been burned out.

I have the honor to be Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

con

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From Shanghai

Feb 12 1889.

Received 10:20 A M.

Rives,
Asst Secretary,
Washington.

Returned from Chinkiang today

orders restored

Kennedy

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 16 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 261] Feby. 14 1889 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Kennedy *Consul General.* *to the State Department*

Subject – Acknowledgement

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

File

No. 261

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 14 1889

Hon. George L. Rives

assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Department's instruction No. 105 together with Circulars dated December 13th 15th and 18th respectively all of which will have my careful attention.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 16 1889
RECEIVED.

CONSULAR BUREAU.
and
Bureau of Statistics

No. 262 Feby 15 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Famine in North China.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

The Shanghai Committee of the Relief Fund ask for aid from all parts of the world

CONSULAR BUREAU.
Attended to, Mch. 20
Prepare a Summary for the Press for British Sent to Bureau of Sta. Statistics to be printed.
Mch 21 Mr. Kennedy — enclosing his charitable Officials solicitation on behalf of distressed communities.

MAR 16 1889

Famine in China.

No. 262

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 15, 1889

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

~~Washington, D.C.~~

Sir, Report of Consul Jernegan, of Shanghai

At the request of the Shanghai committee of the North China Relief Fund, I beg to acquaint the Department with the distress existing over a large area of China - the result of floods in the Yellow river sections, and of drought in portions of the provinces of Kiang su and An hui -

In my number 255, dated January 25th, I referred to these calamities.

It is the object of the Committee of the Relief Fund to invite the charitable people of the world to respond to this demand for aid, and I trust it will be within the power of the Department to make known to our people the fact that thousands upon thousands are starving and

perishing

perishing from exposure in Northern China.

Relief has already been received from America and England but more is wanted.

Until the spring crops are gathered there will continue to be famine, and to insure the Spring planting money must be forthcoming from outside, as in the famine districts there remains neither seed nor money to purchase it.

I inclose four papers sent me by the Shanghai Committee

(1. A letter written by Rev. John L. Nevius D. D. an American Missionary whose work lies with the famine districts, who describes the case as an eye witness. 1

(2. A translation of an appeal by the Taotai of Shanghai and others 2

(3. Extract from the North China Daily News (Shanghai) Janu. 4, 1879 3

(4.) A list of the names of the gentlemen forming the Shanghai Committee. 4

I suggested that it would be advisable for our missionaries in China to write to their Boards at home and suggest the taking up of a collection in all our Churches to aid the suffering and destitute in China.

The Consuls were not asked to serve on the Committee because the Chinese officials wished to avoid the appearance of having China ask through an official medium for aid.

I have

I have (the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
J. W. Kennedy
Consul General
U.S. Consulate General
~~Four lectures as stated~~
Shanghai February 15, 1889.

No. 1

Inclosure 1 in Consul General Kennedy's Report,

FAMINE IN SHANTUNG.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

The reports of the floods in China, which have appeared in the public prints of the West, leave in the minds of readers but a vague impression of their exact locality, extent, and consequences. Most of these reports are taken from newspapers in China. While clearly understood by readers here, they presuppose a considerable amount of geographical knowledge not possessed by persons who have not resided in China. Indeed the phases of these misfortunes are so varied at present that they are only imperfectly comprehended, even by those who in different localities are eye-witnesses of them.

It is, however, generally known that the calamities which have recently excited so much sympathy the world over, are the result of an inundation of the erratic Whang-ho. In less than 2,500 years this river has changed its course ten times, and in a comparatively recent period three or four times. In 131, A.D., there was a very great inundation, which it required twenty years to control.

A few decades ago all the children in home lands were taught that the Whang-ho, the second of the large rivers of China, discharged its waters into the sea in the central part of the eastern coast, about two degrees north of the mouth of the Yang-ts-kiang. This was true at that time. About 45 years ago the Yellow River broke its banks, left its bed, and, pursuing a north-easterly instead of an eastward direction, found its way to the sea, principally through the Ch'ing-ho, or "Clear River," and disembogued into the Pechili Bay, about 500 miles north of its old mouth. After the Yellow River had taken possession of the Ch'ing-ho, and rendered its waters turbid and yellow, the name of the Ch'ing-ho was changed to Whang-ho,—"Yellow River." As the original channel of the Ch'ing-ho had not sufficient capacity to hold the additional waters of another river, it was subject in times of heavy rains to frequent overflows, inundating the whole adjacent country, destroying crops, carrying away villages, and almost depopulating large districts along its banks. It was evident that the silting up process in the original bed of the Ch'ing-ho from the muddy waters of the Whang-ho poured into it, would every year increase the danger of overflow, and the probability of its seeking somewhere else a lower bed. All the energies of the Central Chinese government were exerted to prevent this, but a change of channel sooner or later was inevitable. This change occurred a little more than two years ago at a point in the Honan province, where the breach had previously more than once begun. The high artificial embankment shook and tumbled under the rush and pressure of the superincumbent flood. The alarmed officials in charge redoubled their efforts to avert the impending catastrophe, but in vain. The new opening was made, which of course rapidly enlarged, pouring forth

a deluge of waters, which trending southward embogued in the Yang-ts river near Yang-chow. The distress and loss of life and property consequent on this new inundation could scarcely be overstated.

I cannot here speak at length of the vast amount of treasure which has been spent by the Chinese government, and from private contributions of natives and foreigners, in the region of this new inundation; nor of the prodigious but unavailing efforts of the government to repair the new beach; nor of the opposition of the inhabitants along the banks of the Ch'ing-ho to having the waters of the Yellow River turned back again into that channel; nor of the gigantic problem which confronts the Chinese government now, as it has for so many centuries, and confounds also foreign engineers, "What shall be done with the Yellow River?"

We have now to record another calamity, different in origin, character, and locality, of which, in consequence of its recent occurrence, and the fact that the public mind has been preoccupied with the inundations of the Yellow River, very little is as yet known. This calamity, which affects principally the province of Shantung, originated in an unequal distribution of rain fall, producing in some places drought, in others floods. The rainy season, which is here the months of July and August, is owing to the condensation of the moisture suspended in the southern monsoon as it meets the colder atmosphere of the north. During the past summer the clouds, surcharged with moisture, passed over a large tract of country south of Shantung (including its southern border) which, being left without rain, is now suffering from drought and consequent famine. The rain fall began in the southern central part of this province, and increased until it became in the central, and especially the northern part, a flood such as had not been experienced for nearly a century.

This great rain extended still farther north, across the Pechili Bay, and far into Manchuria. It did not, however, cover the whole of Shantung, the eastern part of which had only the average rain fall; while the extreme western end had a scarcity of rain amounting to drought. The storm crossing the central part of the province from south to north covered a tract of country between one and two hundred miles wide. The streams rushing down valleys overflowed their banks, denuding fertile fields of their surface earth, tearing up trees by their roots, and in some places covering the ground with sand to the depth of a foot or more. Rain fell almost continuously for ten days, until on the 18th of August it could only be described as a deluge. All the streams burst their banks in many places, uniting their waters in a common flood, which covered the lower plains to the depth of from two to ten feet, sweeping as one unbroken river to the sea.

Even the central portion of the province between the extremes of drought and flood has hardly enough grain to support its own population. From this comparatively favored territory scarcity increases towards the region of drought on the one side, and floods on the other, until the extreme of want is found on the plain bordering on the Pechili Bay. The inhabitants of this region had lost most of their wheat crop by drought, but the sorghum, cotton, and millet promised well, and they were rejoicing in the prospect of plentiful harvest in the autumn. Their hopes were blighted. The water did not subside for days, and in

some places for weeks, and all further growth and development was stopped. When early in November last, in company with Rev. J. H. Laughlin, of the Weihien Mission, I visited this region, some portions of it were still too wet to plough for the autumn wheat crop, and other parts were covered with water. The heads of the millet and sorghum which had been gathered, yielded only empty husks or chaff, or at the best a little shrivelled half developed grain. This, however, was carefully preserved, and the people were planning to live on it through the winter, or as long as it lasted, mixing with it the leaves of the sweet potato, when they were so fortunate as to have them. The people living still nearer the sea were depending for sustenance principally on the seeds and leaves of a coarse grass or weed resembling the wild sage which grows on the alkaline plains crossed by the Central Pacific rail-road. Purchasers cannot be found for land, even at only a tenth of its usual value, and clothing brings but a trifle at the pawnshops. Unprincipled speculators have already gone in and are buying winter garments for a mere song, and soon the people will be left without food, clothing or shelter.

The water covered the fields, reached the villages, entered the houses and rising to the height of two, and in some instances five or six feet, dissolved the mud walls, and speedily caused the buildings to fall. In some of the towns near the large streams, the flood swept by in deep strong currents, tearing down brick houses, and carrying away timbers, furniture, farm-utensils, and even large iron-kettles and mill-stones. In the villages which have suffered least three or four tenths of the houses are destroyed, in some eight or nine tenths. About one half of the inhabitants have started out from their homes to beg in the outlying districts, and these refugees comprise, as a rule, the bone and sinew of the country. They leave their scanty supply of provisions with the members of their families who are aged or infirm, hoping themselves to return in time to plant the spring crops. They usually take with them the farm wheel-barrow, which is loaded with bedding and clothing, a few dishes and cooking utensils, and the little children; the men drawing and balancing the barrows, and the women and larger children following behind. Perhaps as many as 2,000 of the inhabitants are leaving their homes daily, and this stream of emigration has been flowing for nearly three months. The refugees are found in almost every village of the central part of the province, and they lead a life as comfortless and cheerless as can be imagined. Those fleeing from the drought region on the south, meet those from the flooded region on the north, each party telling the other that it is useless to go farther. There are so many of them, and the supply of food in the most favored sections is so scanty, that it is difficult to support life by begging; and many return to their homes, disheartened and hopeless, to die.

When six weeks ago we examined into the condition of this famine stricken people, we supposed that their small stores of food might last those who remained at home, for at least a few months; but letters recently received inform us that the extremity of want has come sooner than we expected, and starvation is already staring the inhabitants in the face. In many families the supply of wild grass seed is exhausted, and the people have now no resource but to pluck and eat the fresh blades of wheat of the autumn planting. It is but too evident that this food, unfitted to sustain life for any length of time, even if it were plentiful, must soon fail them.

The spectacle which now presents itself is that of more than a million of people reduced to the last state of destitution, most of whom must perish of starvation before next summer, unless relief is afforded them.

At a public meeting, held in Chefoo, a Shantung Famine Relief Committee was appointed, and funds have been contributed by the residents here for immediate use. We hope to receive further aid from the southern ports of China, and also from England and the United States. Our plan is to occupy and confine ourselves to one or more centres in the famine region, and enlarge the work as the funds at our command may warrant; continuing the relief on the same plan, and, as a rule, to the same individuals until the next wheat harvest; when, if God in His mercy gives a fruitful season, the famine will end. The refugees who will probably return to their homes in March or April will require not only food for their sustenance, but seed-grain for putting in the spring crops. We do not propose to assist in rebuilding houses; or repairing the banks of streams; but simply to supply the food necessary to support life. A very small allowance of one or two cents a day for an individual, will effect this. As yet, so far as we can learn, the inhabitants of this region have received no relief from the Chinese government, or from private sources.

A little money given here and there in a promiscuous way would do but very little good, and when exhausted would leave the people just where they were before. Relief, to be really effective, must continue until next June; carrying a limited number quite through the season of want. The disbursement of funds in a famine stricken country is a task both difficult and dangerous, but there are those on the ground who are competent and willing to undertake it. Mr. Laughlin has already gone into the famine region and commenced the work of distribution. We must look for further aid to the home lands. The help which we can get from foreigners in China will not last long. We appeal to you who in God's merciful providence have never known want, in behalf of those who, when this appeal reaches you, will for months have had no respite from the pangs of hunger, and will be on the very verge of starvation. Though we have refused our Mongolian neighbour a home on our shores, let us not refuse him a place in our sympathies, or turn away from him in this hour of his extremity.

Contributions may be sent to Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D.D., 53, Fifth Avenue, New York, which will be forwarded at once to the Famine Relief Committee in Chefoo.

JOHN L. NEVIUS.

Chefoo, January 2nd, 1889.

P. S.—While I write, news has come through a Chinaman who lives in the famine region that the people there have entered a complaint before the District Magistrate against certain rich men who turned their cattle into the wheat fields to graze, as in ordinary seasons. They urged that under present circumstances the green wheat blades should be denied the cattle and reserved for men! The magistrate gave his verdict in favor of the people.

(Enclosure 2 in Consul General Henry's No.)

Translation.

SHANGHAI, *27th December, 1888.*

SIR,

At the present moment the districts of Fêng-yang, Ying-chou and Ssü-chou in Anhui have been flooded by the waters of the Yellow River, and in the prefectures of Yang-chow, Chinkiang, Hsü-chow, Chiang-ning and Ch'ang-chow in the province of Kiang-su, together with the country about Lü-chow and the hilly places below An-ching in the province of Anhui the drought has become disastrous for a distance of about 1,000 *li*. The inhabitants of the flooded districts, having left their homes and betaken themselves to the ditches and caves, give cause for great anxiety, whilst among those suffering from the drought, who have scarcely gathered in a single grain of their crops, the sound of lamentations is heart-rending and hard to hear. These circumstances have for some time been known to Chinese and foreigners alike who have either seen or heard of them.

Already, by the special bounty of the Government, the tribute grain has been stopped on its way and employed to relieve the sufferers, and the undersigned have been deputed by the Imperial Commissioner of Southern trade to invite subscriptions for the same purpose.

We have long been aware of the energy which you display in deeds of benevolence, and of your high reputation for integrity. Seeing that, in past years, when any unusual calamity has befallen Chinea, the foreign merchants of all nations have subscribed most liberally, and as a similar state of affairs now exists, we have greater hope that you will do your utmost to find some means of inviting all classes of the nations of the great West to subscribe to the best of their ability. The smallest sums will accumulate to a large amount (literally: the skins from foxes' shoulders pieced together will make a coat) which may save the lives of millions. This is our most earnest hope.

We take this opportunity to wish you the compliments of the season.

(Signed) KUNG CHAO-YÜAN,
Shanghai Tao-t'ai.

" NIEH CH'I-KUEI,
Manager of the Arsenal.

" JEN HSI-FÊN,
Wei-yüan of the Viceroy the Two Kiang.

To W. V. DRUMMOND, ESQ.,
Barrister at Law,
Shanghai.

No. 4

North China Famine Relief Fund.

(Enclosure 4 in ~~Consular~~ Famine Relief Report)

SHANGHAI COMMITTEE:

Chairman, W. V. Drummond, *Barrister at law.*

Secretaries, Foreign, H. M. Hillier, *Deputy Commissioner of Customs.*

Chinese, Jên Hsi Fên, (任錫汾) *Deputy of the Viceroy of the Two Kiang*

Messrs. F. C. Bishop, *Manager Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, at Shanghai.*

M. B. Bredon, *Acting Commissioner of Customs*

J. J. Buchheister, *Messrs. Buchheister & Co.*

Ewen Cameron, *Manager Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Shanghai.*

J. Macgregor, *Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Shanghai.*

W. S. Wetmore, *Messrs. Frazar & Co.*

A. G. Wood, *Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.*

E. G. Vouillemont, *Manager Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Shanghai.*

Nieh Ch'i Kuei, (聶緝規) *Manager Imperial Arsenal, Shanghai.*

Y. Ching Chong, (葉成忠) *Merchant.*

Ho Tan Shu, (何丹書) *Messrs. Buchheister & Co.*

Yang Kin Tuck, (楊經德) *Messrs. Russell & Co.*

Hsü Tzü Ching, (徐子靜) *Private Secretary of the Shanghai Tao-t'ai.*

Tong Mou Chee, (唐茂枝) *Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.*

Lo Ch'ên Yi, (羅貞意) *Secretary of Mr. W. V. Drummond.*

Rev. W. Muirhead

Bankers, The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China.

Shanghai

Feby. 15, 1889

Desp.

No. 261

Inc.s

Nos. 1-2-3+4

(Enclosure 3 in Consul Kennedy's despatch No. 3.)

Extract from North China Daily News

OF

4th JANUARY, 1889.

DISTRESS IN THE LOWER YANGTZE PROVINCES.

We have heard of late that very considerable distress prevailed in this province and the neighbouring province of Anhui, but little has been hitherto known of its extent. The fact is that many hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants of these two provinces are in a condition bordering on starvation.

So great is the need of the sufferers, that the Chinese authorities have been unable to cope with it alone, and have found themselves under the necessity of appealing to the charitable assistance, not only of their own countrymen, but of foreigners as well. With this object in view H.E. the Shanghai Tao-t'ai, the Manager of the Shanghai Arsenal, Nieh Ch'i-kuei, and Jên Hsi-fên, an official in the service of the Viceroy at Nanking, with the consent of the Viceroy, addressed a letter to Mr. Drummond asking for his counsel and assistance in obtaining subscriptions from foreigners both in China and in their own countries.

It was suggested by Mr. Drummond, that a committee of eight foreigners and eight Chinese should be formed to consider the matter, and the following gentlemen were invited and kindly consented to serve on the committee :—Messrs. F. C. Bishop, M. B. Bredon, J. J. Buchheister, W. V. Drummond, H. M. Hillier, E. G. Vouillement, W. S. Wetmore, A. G. Wood, Nieh Ch'i-kuei, Jên Hsi-fên, Ho Tang-shu, Tong Mou-chee, Y. Ching-chong, Yang Kin-tuck, Hsü Tz'u-ching, and Lo Chên yi.

A meeting of this committee was held on the 2nd instant at Mr. Drummond's office, at which the Shanghai Tao-t'ai was present, Mr. Drummond was elected chairman and Messrs. Hillier and Jên Hsi-fên, foreign and Chinese secretaries of the Committee, A sum of about Shanghai Taels 14,300 was subscribed by the Tao-t'ai and the Committee at the meeting, and it was resolved to place subscription lists at the banks and other establishments in Shanghai and to send telegrams to Europe and America asking for aid. An account will be opened with the Chartered Mercantile Bank for receipt of the funds subscribed.

There is no doubt that the existing distress amounts to a national calamity for China. The Tao-t'ai mentioned that in his own native place, Ho-fei Hsien, and its neighbourhood alone, there are now five hundred thousand people who are on the brink of starvation ; that for a distance of 1,000 *li* along the valley of the Yangtze, and for some 500 *li* inland, the drought has caused an entire failure of the crops, while to the Northward the districts of Fêng-yang, Yingchow, and Ssüchow in Anhui have been flooded by the waters of the Yellow River and the people driven from their homes.

All who live in Shanghai should gladly contribute according to their means to relieve the misery and suffering that is almost at our doors. Even a few dollars will help towards the total, will do something in alleviating the distress, and will be welcome. There are few among us who cannot afford some help, however, trifling, in a cause so urgent.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 16 1889
RECEIVED.

263 | Feby 15 1889 | United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Requisition for Forms

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

and

Stationery

Ack. & supplies ordered March 19. 1889.

Advs. April 4. 1889.

Mr Griffin
Pleased to supply
Consular Service
all the articles
Required &c &c &c

No. 263

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Feby. 15, 1889

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to make the following requisition for Forms and Stationery.

Forms:-

Nos. 74, 94, 101, 103, 105, 120, 121, 123, 124, 126, 165, 166,

Fee book according to form No. 101 very much needed. 1000 blanks No. 101 were recently received from the Department in which there was no column for "place of destination and invoices"

Stationery

Blank drafts

4 5 reams legal cap paper

5 " despatch paper "

10 " note paper

1 dozen Press copy books

5000 Envelopes letter size.

1000 " despatch size

10 packages binding ribbon

For the present he should give this information under the head of "Remarks" as without our present stock before any draft is made

3 ~~Despatch~~ Letters.

10 balls of silk cord
25 doz. blotting paper
10 " lead pencils, soft.
2 " Red and Blue pencils
5 " Penholders
1/2 " Ink stands to replace
— old ones.
1 dz pckts. pens
5 dz pens Gillotts No 808 T
2 boxes " J
5 " " assorted
1/2 dz Erasers
6 " Sealing Wax
10 balls of twine
1 ream yellow wrapping paper.
2 pair scissors.
2 call bells, no

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

Sent March 27. c/o Agent San Francisco Cal
in (2) Tin Lined Boxes.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 16 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 244] Feby 15, 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

J. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject: Requisition

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

"Foreign Relations" for

1880
1881
1882
1883
1884

} wanted

2 books ordered
Ack. March 19. 1889

264

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Feby 15, 1889

George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

In order to complete the series of "Foreign Relations" connected with the library of this Consulate General I have the honor to request that the volumes for the years 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884, be sent.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. W. Kennedy

Consul General

CONSULAR BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 16 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 265 | February 15th 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS

Chinkiang not { sent — Done —

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Copy to Navy for its information
Ack and approve Cons Gen's course
Give a full summary to the press. MAR 16 1889

It is necessary to give to the press - Shipments from Chin Kiang cover the Entire ground.

JW

No. 265

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 15th 1889

Hon. George L. Nies

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit to following in re the riot at Chinkiang on the 5th and 6th February instant. On the night of the 5th Consul Jones wired me as follows:

"Kennedy, Shanghai. Send
"not Consulate for Send Gunboats."
To this I replied "No American
"here. Will try get British Chandler
"went Hongkong Monday. Write me
"fourteenth forthwith, will then cable
"him. How affairs to day." I then
called him early next day after
communicating with the British
Consul General. "British Gunboat
"Mutine goes Chinkiang to day"
At 12. M I received following
from him.

"Kennedy, Shanghai. British
"Consulate, four other houses burned
"mine

"mine escaped fire but looted. We
"escaped over the hills. Bad feeling
"to day, mob six thousand." I
then wired him.

"Will carefully for other
"British Gunboat also Bluejacket
"Gunboat will come by Suez Mail Steamer."

I also telegraphed Minister Denby as follows:

"Serious riot at
"Chinkiang. Jones telegraphs British
"Consulate burnt. American Consulate
"looted, himself and family safe. Will
"communicate with Admiral Chandler
"at Hongkong. Go Chinkiang to-
"night 1 British Gunboat gone."

At same hour I cabled the Department as follows: "Vice
"Assistant Secretary State Washington
"Serious riot at Chinkiang. cause not
"stated. British Consulate and other
"buildings burnt. American Consulate
"looted. Will communicate with Admiral
"Chandler at Hongkong. 1 British
"Gunboat

"Gunboat gone Shimkiang to day. I
"go to-night."

The Admiral had left
here on the Monday ~~afternoon~~ preceding
and was at sea, and the "Omaha"
had gone the week before to
Nagasaki en route for Shanghai.
So I telegraphed Captain W. Nav.
Hor (Commander) at Nagasaki as
follows:

"Shimkiang in hands of rebt.
"Six thousand. British Consulate
"burnt. American looted bad feeling
"continues. Admiral left for Hongkong
"Monday. "Mutine" has left for
"Shimkiang. deem Proper to inform you."
He had left Nagasaki and did
not receive my telegram. I left for
Shimkiang that night: first opportunity
to be on the spot and assist
Consul Jones. I instructed Vice Consul
General Emens to cable Admiral
Chandler on Friday, giving him until
that day to reach that Port.
This was done, and the Admiral
cabled

called Captain McNair to proceed forthwith to Chinkiang.
Minister arrived on the 7th instant for further Instructions which were given him by Mr. Owen in my absence.
I arrived at Chinkiang on Thursday night, and ascertained the facts of the riot which were written out by H.B.M. Consul Mr. Mansfield, a copy of which is herewith appended.
This in connection with Consul Jones dispatch to the Department will give all of the facts. On Friday morning I wired Minister Denby, as follows:-
"All here. Order is
" being restored."
On Thursday and all day Friday a dense crowd of Chinese was in the Foreign concession, but making no demonstration, as there were about one thousand Chinese soldiers on duty with guards stationed at intervals of fifty yards around the concession. On Friday at eleven
o'clock

o'clock Consul Jones and Mansfield had a conference with the Tartar (who had returned the night before from his yearly official visit to the Governor of the Province at Soochow) and two Deputies of the Viceroy Tsen Yu-chun, who has jurisdiction over this, and Province of Kiangsu to the South, and whose headquarters are at Nankin, sixty miles up the river. At this consultation I was present. At this conference it was agreed that the soldiers should be moved back to the boundaries of the concession, and the Chinese settlement and the Municipal Authorities should again assume control of it. Also that vigorous efforts would be made by the Chinese officials to apprehend and punish the rising leaders and soldiers who participated in the act. These officials sent every assistance to restore order and ensure it in future. There was also an intimation that the damages inflicted would

be

be settled by the local authorities without being referred to Peking.
This was likewise intimated subsequently to the British Consul and on Monday night the date of my departure from Chinkiang a deputy of the Viceroy sought an interview with me being specially deputed by the Viceroy and just from Nanking to urge that this voyage be taken. My intercourse with Chinese officials has always been found both courteous and has established apparently a confidence in me if I may be permitted to say so. Judging from their conduct and declarations on all occasions, and this Deputy said the Viceroy was desirous of my taking this view of the matter. The Chinkiang Tartar also called on me specially on Sunday, and expressed himself in a similar way. It takes experience in dealing with them to know how much to believe and what to expect from

from them declarations, but those officials are in earnest, because it is to their interest to settle these claims without reference to Peking as the Chinese modus of dealing with such troubles is always to hold officials responsible and either degrade or punish them, and if they can report that order is restored, claims settled, and the whole matter finished they will save what they call "their face" and nothing more will be said. I have written to Minister Denby urging that they be quiet in this point. It is the first time in my knowledge and I believe in the history of claims out here, where no blame is sought to be attached to foreigners, and an intimation expressed of a desire to settle. The damage done to Government property or the Consulate will amount to only a few hundred dollars. The private claims are those of Consul

Consul Jones and the Southern Baptist and Northern Methodist Missions. As I construe Department Circular relative to Parties seeking the assistance of the # Department (Wharton's International Law Digest Vol. 2. Section 213. Page 541) in the matter of claims it is left to the option of the Parties to ask it and does not require that all claims must be first submitted to the Department. When they desire such assistance then certain forms must be gone through with as provided in said Circular.

I will not however give any advice in the matter until Minister Denby is heard from. As to the indignity perpetrated on the flag and the breaking into the Consulate he will take cognizance. I take pleasure in commending the correct judgment and tact of Consul Jones under all

of

of the trying circumstances in which he was placed. He has proved himself a most worthy representative of our Country. I trust my going to Blumenau and tendering my assistance will meet with the approval of the Department. I felt it to be a duty and have the consciousness of having been of service. I returned on Sunday 12th as my cablegram of that date shows.

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

One Enclosure

The following account of the Chinkiang riot was given me by Mr. Mansfield, H.B.M. Consul, while I was in Chinkiang in M.S.

ACCOUNT OF THE OUTBREAK AT CHINKIANG.

The following account of the outbreak at Chinkiang is given by Mr. Mansfield, H.B.M.'s Consul at that port:—

At 2 p.m. on the 5th a man said to have been kicked by a Sikh policeman was brought to H.B.M.'s Consulate. He was examined by the foreign doctor, who said there was no trace of violence. The case was dismissed and as it afterwards appeared, the man was left lying on the boundary road of the concession, until the afternoon of of the 7th when he was removed to the magistracy. He is at present in perfect health, and the Chinese officials acknowledge that the accusation against the police was unfounded. This matter, however, appears to have been made a pretext, and at about 4 p.m. a crowd of boys and men began to stone three Sikhs off duty who were in the Police Compound. Being a Chinese holiday, the roads were full of people who joined in and attacked the Police Station and tore it to pieces. While so engaged, five soldiers arrived in response to a demand for protection sent by H.B.M.'s Consul. These men never moved a finger to stop the wrecking, looting and shouting. They afterwards went away; a Chinese official then came in a chair to the scene but he was hustled and his chair overthrown. The Station being reduced to a wreck the crowd now came out of the compound and an attack on Duff's buildings was begun by small boys throwing stones at them, wood was piled against the verandah, and kerosene from the Police Station was poured on it. The whole was set alight and the three houses were a mass of flames. While this was going on a further force of some twenty soldiers arrived. They stood at the edge of the road below the British Consulate and looked on, but did nothing to curb the mob, not even going down below at all. When Duff's buildings were burning furiously, the great crowd already collected in the Consulate road increased, but the cry went around that the soldiers were coming, and in accordance with H.B.M.'s Consul's last urgent request, 300 soldiers arrived with fixed bayonets or spears, and were drawn up close to the Consulate gate. An attack on the Consulate began at about 7 p.m. under the very noses of these soldiers who never stirred or attempted to prevent the crowd getting in at the gate. They watched the whole thing until the house and offices and the constable's house were in flames. The mob then moved on and burned Mr. Hunnex's house next door then Mr. Bryan's, then the Chapel, and last attacked and looted the U.S. Consulate, but did not burn it for fear of setting fire to the neighbouring Chinese houses. This last was accomplished by about 10 or 11 p.m., as far as is known, and it is thought that further distruction was stopped by the arrival of 400 soldiers from Silver Island. When the British Consulate was attacked the U. S. Consul, and his wife were there when the gate was burst in. The

whole party consisting of Gen. Jones, Mrs. Jones and child, Mrs. Mansfield and two children, two amahs and a gentleman visiting them, went to the back door to try and get out of the premises but were prevented. They tried to get out of the side door but were stoned and driven back by the mob, and had to retreat up the hill accompanied by the constable and his wife and daughter. In the meantime Mr. Mansfield, who had remained in the Consulate, was driven out by the mob and joined the rest of the party as they returned from their fruitless attempt in climbing to the top of the hill. They managed to tear down part of the wall, and after a weary walk around of nearly a mile, they arrived on board the *Kiangyii* which fortunately had arrived before the riot, and was moored to Butterfield & Swire's hulk; nearly all the residents were on board except some Missionaries who sent messages as to their whereabouts, and about one o'clock on the 6th a party was made up to go and bring them off from the Chinese house where they had taken refuge. This was effected without difficulty. Early, on the morning of the 6th inst. they collected again and became threatening. They now occupied the Bund opposite the hulk but the draw-bridge was kept up and they threw stones which barely reached the hulk. They threatened Mr. Bean's house, Mr. Bean having unfortunately ventured out, was obliged to beat a hasty retreat. The burning of some small houses occupied by Customs people outside the settlement drew the mob away from the hulk. Towards 2 o'clock a large number of troops arrived and pitched their tents all along the Bund. The night of the 6th passed quietly, and on the 7th though a large crowd was still in the Concession there was no further rioting. On the morning of the 6th the soldiers made a clean sweep of everything left by the mob in the U.S. Consulate. On the afternoon of the 7th the *Mutine* arrived and took the place of the *Shanghai* which had replaced the *Ngankin* which had in turn succeeded the *Kiangyii* alongside of Butterfield and Swire's hulk.

On the morning of the 8th the crowd of soldiers were sent out of the Concession and put about the entrances while the Municipal Police aided by a few soldiers cleared the idlers out of the Concession. When the riot happened the Taotai and Prefect were both absent, while the Tartar garrison was almost in a state of mutiny owing to arrears in their wages. H.B.M.'s Consul had therefore no protection to fall back on, but the troops on the Paokai-shan, who were very hostile to foreigners on account of friction with the Police caused by the soldiers having on frequent occasions ridden at great speed in the streets contrary to the regulations. It is said that the row was arranged by some hawkers who had been prevented from plying their trade in the Concession, and that the soldiers were in league with them and that the so-called wounded man intentionally provoked the Police into giving him a push and then threw himself down and pretended to be in a dying state. There is absolute proof that he was an impostor.

Shanghai Libby 15/89

—

Desp. No. 265

Enc. No. 1

—

Chinkiang

Riot

3

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 15 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 266 March 6th 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Knundy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— File

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Acknowledge Circular January 12th 1889.

Shanghai Feby 15/89

No 266

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 6th 1889

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department Circular letter, dated January 12th 1889, transmitting Executive Order dated January 7th 1889. The instructions contained therein will be strictly complied with.

I have the honor to be

Sir;

Your obedient servant

J. Denby

Consul General

The Dept has held & still holds this fee to be official
886-

No. 267 March 8th 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Ack. Apr 8 '89.

File

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

In re to whether fee on invoice of non dutiable goods is a natural or unofficial fee.

April 15/89
Usual answer
WHW

No. 267

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 8th 1889

Hon. Geo L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to request instructions as to whether fees for invoices on non-dutiable goods shall be covered into the Treasury or be regarded as unofficial or unusual. This is suggested by the enquiry propounded by Consul Bonwell in his number 196 of date February 7th 1889 in which he quotes the case of John D. Mosby vs. United States as authority for making a demand for Past fees of this nature and as to their present and future disposition. It is important to ascertain the views of the Department and to have its instruction, which in this as everything else will be strictly pursued.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

6

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kempfer

Consul General.

File

No. 268 March 21st 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 23 1889
RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Acknowledge Circular February 4th 89

No. 268

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 21st 1889

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Circular of date February 4th 1889 relative to color of the Paper on which forms 138. 138½. 139 and 140 of declarations to invoices shall hereafter be printed.

I have proceeded to have the instruction complied with. The cost of printing five thousand (5000) of each form (total twenty thousand (20000)) will be sixty nine 47/100 ($69.47) Gold Shillings. I have been in the habit of having the declarations to invoices printed on the back thereof at this own expence under the instruction. I have had the declaration required thereby printed at the expense of the Government.

I have the honor to be

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Quartermaster General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 2 1889
RECEIVED.

Read with much interest, S.P. ack. May 2/89

269] March 29, 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai

Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Land Tenure in China & Condition of the Rural population.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Land tenure described.
The connection of the officials therewith.
Transfer by mortgage.
Waste land - how reclaimed.
Condition of the rural population

No. 269

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 29 1889

Hon. Geo. L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

The Shanghai Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has recently been discussing the subject of Land Tenure in China, and the condition of the Rural population. At one of the Society's meetings held last month, a series of papers on this interesting subject, prepared by a number of American and European residents, missionaries and others, was read.

The Society endeavored to include as many sections of China within their discussion as possible, for in a country of such vast area, with comparatively so little inter-communication, political and social features vary according to the conditions of the inhabitants in the respective Provinces.

In

In fact within a prefecture or a single province such variances may be observed.

Therefore in writing on such a subject it must be remembered that what applies to one locality does not necessarily apply to the whole of China.

One of the most interesting features connected with the land tenure in this country is the method of collecting taxes. Theoretically all land taxes are payable in grain but throughout this section of China money appears to be more acceptable to the officials. All land taxes are paid to the Prefect semi-annually.

The Shanghai Prefect with a portion of the receipts thus obtained buys a quantity of first quality rice, called "Tribute rice" which he turns over to an official who forwards it to the Imperial Granaries.

The Prefect of Shanghai presides over a district, the area of which

is pecned as follows:

To the East 10 miles
" " West 12 "
" " South 24 "
" " North 4 "

The district is thickly populated and exceedingly fertile.

The amount of Tribute rice he is required to furnish annually is 10,464 piculs (equivalent to 1,395,198 pounds) and the average cost of this amount of rice is about $22,000. in United States currency.

This tribute must be paid every year. The gross amount of taxes collected is usually considerably in excess of the value of the tribute but this surplus is not accounted for.

Cultivated land is taxed higher than ground occupied by houses.

The reason given is that land that is built upon is no longer productive.

Grounds within the thickly populated

populated city of Old Shanghai is taxed less than the cultivated land without its walls.

Twice a year the Prefect posts proclamations at the different gates of the city, and in other conspicuous places, announcing that to all who come forward and pay their taxes on a certain date a discount of from 10% to 20% will be allowed from the regular rates, but from those who allow the time to go by without paying their dues, the full amount will be exacted. This induces the majority of land owners to make prompt payment, for defaulters who are really able to pay are rigorously dealt with.

From observations I have been able to make I should say the plan works well.

The expense of collection is minimized. It is discretionary with a prefect to remit taxes

when

when good cause is shown, and as that official's accounts are not subjected to criticism so long as he supplies the regular amount of Tribute rice, there is very little friction at the semi-annual tax gathering.

If a farmer loses his crop he petitions the prefect to remit his tax for that year. The prefect then sends a deputy to examine into the merits of the case and if it appears that the exaction of the taxes would prove a hardship, would probably grant the petition.

In the Shanghai District the land is owned in small holdings. Usually less than an acre. A farmer who cultivated ten acres would be considered as an exceptionally large land holder.

In the Soo-chow District the farms are larger and are cultivated more on the share principal.

The

The division of the crops depends to a certain extent upon the disposition of the landlord and tact of the tenant.

Seven parts to the landlord and three parts to the tenant is considered a just division.

There are, however, landlords who exact eight parts and others who only require six parts.

This applies to the principal crop only. A tenant may in this climate, plant several times during the year and the minor crops thus obtained are his own.

The division usually takes place after the harvest, and in the presence of all concerned. In case of disputes, (and they are frequent) the matter is referred to the "headman" of the place, who hears the statements of the disputants and renders a decision, which is usually final.

This system of referring local

disputes

disputes to the "headman" seems to be general throughout Central China.

This functionary holds no commission other than the will of the people of the district yet he is generally held in great respect and reverence.

This peculiar custom is doubtless the outcome of the manner in which the local courts are conducted, and is also due to the remoteness of many of the villages in the interior from a regular court.

The prefect of a district has multifarious duties. Take the Prefect of Shanghai, the dimensions of whose district I gave above, The following are some of his duties.

Keeping record of all land transfers and issuing Title Deeds.
Collecting land and other taxes,
Criminal and civil jurisdiction

over

over his entire district.

Coroner.

Superintendent of Public Works including repairs to roads, bridges and temples.

Entertainer of high officials, who may be temporarily in Shanghai.

He has also to perform certain religious functions. On the first and fifteenth of every moon, it is his duty to visit certain temples, and make obeisance to the Imperial tablets. Twice a year he must perform a similar rite at the Confucian temple.

Save in point of importance and multiplicity of duties proportionate to the size and commerce of Shanghai, all of the one hundred and eight prefects of the Province of Kiang-su have the same duties to perform.

Their establishments consists of a large number of subordinates who

who pay a premium to obtain their positions. The salaries attached are merely nominal, their pay coming from what we would term extortions, of more or less magnitude.

All Chinese dread to go to Court on account of this very system which is so firmly engrafted on to the judicial system of the country, that there seems no possibility of changing it.

Except in flagrant cases of bribery these extortions do not amount to more than suitable Court costs. Yet the desire to gain unfair advantage over an adversary is so strong among these people that it is an easy matter to allege some imagmary advantage and find a willing contributer toward obtaining it. They seem to prefer to go about it in an underhand way even when their case is a strong one.

So long as such a general feeling exists, the official underlings will continue shrewd enough to obtain from both Prosecution, or Plaintiff and Defendant, as much as their resources will admit of, as a preliminary proceeding.

It would be absurd to believe that the Magistrate is not aware of this, yet the Chinese are continually relating stories of the conduct of some upright judge who dealt out justice without respect of persons, and with contempt for money.

The power of the underlings of every official establishment in China, is sufficient, if worked for personal ends, to counteract the good intentions of the most honest official, and when the incumbent has not high — qualifications in this respect his court becomes the dread

of

of law-abiding people.

Every land transfer must be duly recorded in the prefects office, in order to prevent future disputes.

In the interior districts the transfer fees exacted amount to about 13% of the value of the land transferred, or on the value expressed in the deed. The vendor and vendee act in collusion to average what they regard as an extortion and consequently greatly undervalue their land.

They never act directly but "Middle-men" represent them in all transactions of any magnitude.

But for these important factors the vendor might repudiate his bargain and the vendee claim that he had paid for his purchase and there had been a default of delivery.

The smallest number of Middle-men necessary in a transaction involving

less than $5000. is two, and often from fifty to one hundred lend their services to the transaction.

Land passes to heirs in a simple manner. They are not obliged to disturb the original deed but can make an agreement among themselves as to their individual interests. The sons take the fathers estate share and share alike with the exception of the eldest son, who takes a double share on account of the extra expense devolving upon him respecting sacrifices and worship for the welfare of the deceased in the Spirit world.

Mr. G. Jamieson of the British Consular Service in China in writing on the subject of Transfers by way of Mortgage states: "A form of transfer which in former times was much in vogue and which is still practised, is a kind of mortgage known as tien. The effect of it is that the land changes

hands

lands, in consideration of a sum of money paid down, but the original owner is entitled at any time, on repayment of the money, to get back his land. No interest is payable on the one hand and no account of rents and profits is required on the other. The use of the land is simply exchanged for the use of money, but, contrary to the usual terms of a mortgage, it is the land that is lent and not the money, which latter cannot be demanded back."

The same writer states that "all unoccupied lands, whether originally waste or formerly cultivated but abandoned through famine, civil war or otherwise are deemed to be public property, and vest in the State. But such land may be turned into private property by the simple expedient of ~~taking possession~~ and tilling it under cultivation. The first comer is at liberty to make application

to

to the District Magistrate, and unless upon proclamation the old owners are ready to come forward and undertake the cultivation the applicant will after a certain delay get a "Title Deed which is good against all the world".—

When we come to the subject of the condition of the rural population we must again bear in mind that their condition depends largely upon locality. In the sections bordering on the north bank of the Yang-tse-Kiang the people are poor in the extreme, and bear a different appearance to their Southern brethren.

Instead of a diet of rice they subsist on millet. Instead of a house of brick theirs is built of mud. Wood is scarce and in many of the houses there is not a single piece of wooden furniture.

In this part of China the cultivated

cultivated fields always present a well-cared-for appearance.

The field laborers seem to enjoy tilling the soil, yet in their dwellings there is an absence of anything approaching comfort.

The possessor of a fine field of grain over which he exercises constant care and attention often resides in a hovel with a dirt floor, a low roof and most of the interior of the rude dwelling occupied with implements and rubbish.

The agricultural people huddle together in villages for better protection against thieves and when a number of families are grouped there is sure to be an opium joint which accounts for much of the misery among the agricultural classes.

While naturally thrifty and accustomed to toil, it does not take long for the Opium to counteract all the good qualities and develope the vicious.

The

The foregoing is submitted in obedience to the Department's request for occasional reports on topics of interest.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 7 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 270 Apl 5 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Minister Chang's complaint. File

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

H. E. Minister Chang addresses the Taotai of Shanghai & that officer transmits same to Consul General Kennedy wherein exceptions are taken to Mr. Emens course in assisting Mr. Chen in presenting a claim against ex Yung Wing.

No. 270

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 5th 1889

Hon. Geo. L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication received from Kung Taotai of Shanghai, relative to a friendly act performed by W. S. Emens Vice Consul General and Interpreter in behalf of one Chew, a prominent Chinaman here to whom a large sum of money was due by one Ying Ming, a Chinaman now resident in Connecticut. 1

It appears that His Excellency Chang, the Chinese Minister at Washington has taken exception to the course of Mr. Emens. The communication of the Taotai, which was the first intimation I had in the matter, sets forth the views of the minister.

My reply to him is herewith inclosed and Mr. Emens' statement 3

of.

of his connection with the affair made to me on receipt of the communication of the Taotai, and which was forwarded him, is likewise enclosed.

This correspondence will probably be forwarded to their minister at Washington and as he may call the attention of the Department to the matter I deem it proper, in justice to Mr. Emens to anticipate him by forwarding copies of the same.

What he did was done in his private capacity and as a friendly act to a responsible and highly esteemed gentleman whom he had known for years.

I have the honor to be, Sir:
Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

List of Inclosures.

1 King Taotai to Consul General
2. Mr. Emens to Consul General
3. Consul General to Taotai

(Translation)

Taotai to Consul General Kennedy.

Dated March 29th 1889

The Superintendent of Southern Trade, Tseng in an instruction to the Taotai stated that Chang the Chinese Minister to America had written that a native merchant at Shanghai, who has a claim against one Yung Taotai (Yung Wing) of Hartford at which place the matter is in the Court, and in connection therewith an attachment has been placed on the "School Commission" property.

The Minister requested the Superintendent to examine into the matter and he therefore instructed the Taotai to arrest Mr. Chen, take his statement and report the same.

The Superintendent of Northern Trade Li, also in an instruction to the

Taotai

stated that Chang the Chinese Minister to America had written respecting this matter, and directed me to investigate the same.

I (the Taotai) took the statement of Chen teh shing the manager of the Sing Chong Company. It was to the effect that Yung Wing owed him a long outstanding indebtedness and with the view of obtaining Yung Wings attention to the matter he had asked Mr. Emens U.S. Vice Consul General to write a friend named Mr. Law, an attorney, requesting him to present the claim to Yung Wing and ask for payment.

Yung Wing repudiated the matter and Mr. Law being informed that Yung Wing had written the Sing Chong Company

that

that as soon as he had disposed of his property he would pay his indebtedness, searched the records and caused an attachment to be placed on certain property standing in his (Yung Wing's) name.

The above statement was reported by me to the Superintendents at the time. I am now in receipt of a communication from Minister Chang as follows: On the 9th inst. the Sing Chong Co's attorney, Mr. Law called upon me. He showed me a letter from Mr. Emens wherein it was stated that a Chinaman, Yung Wing, was indebted to the Chinese firm Sing Chong Co. and requesting Mr. Law to take the matter in hand, collect the claim and reply to the writer. This letter acknowledges that Yung Wing is a Chinaman and therefore

he

he is not within the jurisdiction of an American official at Shanghai. The request that the reply be sent to him is further not within an American officials jurisdiction and I therefore request you to ask the Consul General if in a matter of debt such assistance should be rendered by an American official. Does the Consul General know that Mr. Emens has rendered the above assistance? Cases where Chinese proceed against Chinese the jurisdiction belongs to the Chinese officials. The debt of Yung Wing to Sing Chong & Co. was contracted during his residence in China. Foreign officials cannot act contrary to International Law in taking jurisdiction. (The Taotai adds) I instructed the City Magistrate to arrest Mr. Chen and to enquire into the matter, & now beg to address the Consul General in order that I may inclose a copy of his reply with the other papers to Minister Chang.

(Seal)

上海道來文

為照會事案奉

南洋通商大臣曾 札准

出使美日秘國大臣張 咨上海華商陳善昌以容道欠伊私債控諸哈富洋官遽將學堂封抵公
產被封請飭究詰札道提訊詳咨並奉
北洋通商大臣李 准咨札飭究追各等因到道當經飭據陳善昌號東陳德薰稟容道欠款年
久不還係託駐滬美副領事易孟士函致在美洋友密司羅向討容置不理密司羅因容道從前曾有變
產歸償之說當將美冊所列容道名下之產註明不得抵押他款等情即經轉稟茲奉
出使美國大臣張 函諭九月間陳善昌所延律師阿羅來見攜呈易孟士函內述華人容閎欠華商陳善
昌帳項請代辦理查追回信寄伊名下等語既曰華人容閎自非駐滬美官所應管又曰回信寄伊名下亦
非駐滬美官公事飭道照會
美總領事詢以此等債目美官應否干預易孟士之所為
美總領事曾否知覺此案華商控華債應由華官主持容道所借商款係在華旅居之時洋官亦難
違公法以越俎等因除檄縣提華商陳善昌到案訊明詳辦外理合遵飭照會為此照會
貴總領事請煩查核 示復以便稟轉望速施行須至照會者

光緒十五年二月 日 二十八

6 copy { From the Taotai to the Consul General
Received april 1st 1889

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL SHANGHAI, CHINA. APR 5 1889

Dep. No. 270
Inc. No. 1

Statement of W. S. Emens,
made to J. D. Kennedy Consul
General of the U.S. at Shanghai

In September or October
1887, Mr. Li who is connected with a
Chinese firm here called the Sing Chong
Company, called upon me and stated that
his firm was concerned about an
indebtedness of some Taels 10,000- or
more that was owing them by Gung Wing.

I have known Mr. Li a long time
and I also know Gung Wing slightly and
am acquainted with his connection with
the American Educational Mission. Mr.
Li stated that Gung Wing had only written
once in reply to his firms numerous
letters and asked me if I knew of
any good lawyer in whose hands the
matter could be placed.

I referred to the chart of the United
States Law Association and found
the names of Mills and Law of

New Haven

New Haven and at Mr. Li's request wrote to Messrs Mills and Law.

In this letter I stated "I am unable to send you a statement of the account by this mail but Yung Wing has a copy and it may be that the delay on his part is an oversight and when reminded by you in the matter I trust he will pay the indebtedness at once. He is supposed to be possessed of considerable money and the Sing Chong Co. are prepared to proceed against him if he refuses to pay. This Company had complete confidence in Yung Wing and it is only his non return and his failure to answer their letters that cause them to bring the matter to him through a third party."

In assisting Mr. Li I did not

not take the nationality of his firm into consideration but I knew that Yung Wing was a naturalized citizen of the United States, and I believe he has held public office in the State of Connecticut. At any rate he is a permanent resident of the United States and therefore would have to be sued in the American Courts.

I in no way acted officially in the matter. It was purely a private matter, one that I thought would end with the first letter, and writing as a private individual I did not consult You.

Shanghai April 1st 1889

W. S. Emens

Statement of W. S. Emmo - to Consul General
Made April 1st 1889 -

易孟士具復

前年九十月間陳善昌號執事黎姓來云伊號東陳德薰有容閎欠款一項約銀一萬數千兩久不歸趙疊次函索僅收容閎回信一紙心殊忿恨詢及本國有熟識律師能代向討否孟士因與黎姓多年交好且與容閎有半面緣並知其前曾在美督辦學堂事務當即查視本國之律師冊上載魯海封地方有彌爾斯暨阿羅兩律師甚有名望黎姓爰託為之函致前途孟士遂據情佈達因此次公司輪船開行匆促不及將帳寄上想必容閎處有簿可稽但此欠項容閎久未歸還又無信息不知伊曾否忘懷望為向索聞此人尚屬寬裕伊應赶緊清理倘再支吾善昌號即欲不告勢所不能已蓋緣善昌號當初借此款與容閎時深信不疑詎意容閎既不回華又無歸款實信故不得已而為此也孟士當致信與律師之時實不問其為何如人惟知容閎已入美籍曾在克立帖克德省知事無論其是否常川駐足何地設或涉訟非在美國公廨不可孟士實無一毫憑藉官勢之心欺負於人乃照平等人欵尺一之書聊寫梗概意以為此事容閎定可赴期理楚故未稟明於

台前也謹此上復

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
APR
5
1889
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Desp No. 270

Enc No. 2

(Copy)

Consul General Kennedy to the Shanghai Taotai - April 1, 1889.

In reply to the communication of the Taotai the Consul General of the United States has the honor to say: He knew nothing whatever of the Chen and Yung Wing matter until receipt of his communication - and if he had been advised of the facts he would have recommended Mr. Emens to have nothing to do with it but Mr. Emens did not so understand the facts and wrote to the lawyer, Law, as a friendly act to Chen. He did not write in an official capacity. He has submitted his statement to me which I herewith enclose. I had instructed Mr. Emens to have nothing more to do with it.

I

I am satisfied that he has acted in a straight forward manner and did not intend to do any discourteous act toward the Chinese officials, or to give them trouble.

As to officials rendering assistance to collect debts it would not only be discouraged by the Consul General but be forbidden. Nor did Mr. Emens think for a moment that his act would be construed as an official one. Mr Emens was acting privately and in a friendly spirit only. Mr Emens is a capable and faithful official of our Government and I have every confidence in his doing nothing derogatory

to

to his relation thereto or the Government or people of China

Isaac

(Sd) J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

Consul General to the Taotai
Written April 1st 1889.

復上海道函

啟者二月二十九日接准
來文均已閱悉查陳善昌向容閎索欠一節本總領事以前並未聞知設早得其詳自當勸阻易孟士不
致熱心招忌矣蓋易孟士亦未知其中底蘊不過代為函託容司羅律師轉致前途係照平常往來實無
憑藉官勢之意本總領事知其幹辦此事乃徑行直遂非與中國官場不睦有心為難也本總領事自莅任
以來凡在署內辦公之人均不干預外事此次易孟士之所為乃為朋友要好起見初不料有憑藉官勢者
無端反噬也況易孟士素著廉能誠實可靠本國國家官商暨本總領事實深信任均知其與中國民人
毫無不洽之處當經飭復去後茲據易孟士具復前來合行抄致即祈
貴道查照為荷此頌

日祉

計抄具復一紙

三月初四日

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 27 1889
RECEIVED

File

No. 271 April 24th 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Acknowledgement

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Acknowledgm^t Nos 105 to 113 inclusive
and Bucahar March 6th 1889

No. 271

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 24th 1889

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Department's instructions as follows:

No 105 dated December 22nd 1888

" 106. " February 25th 1889

" 107. " March 2nd "

" 108. " " 15th "

" 109. " " 18th "

" 110. " " 19th "

" 111. " " " "

" 112. " " 21st "

" 113. " " " "

also Circular instruction dated March 6th 1889 informing me of the appointment of Hon. James G. Blaine as Secretary of State.

I have the honor to be Sir:

Your obedient servant

John Kennedy

Consul General

Cox

File

No. 272 May 3 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Rent and Miscellaneous

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Account for Quarter ending March 31, 1889.

No. 272

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 3rd 1889

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

To balance my Rent and Miscellaneous account for the Quarter ending March 31st 1889 I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State my draft No. 2 for Nine hundred eighty and 34/100 dollars U.S. Gold Currency ($980 34/100) at fifteen days sight acceptance waived.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

Con

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 5 1889
RECEIVED.

File

No. 273] May 3 1889 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai*

Mr. Kennedy *Consul General.* *to the State Department*

Subject:— Jail account for the Quarter

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

ending March 31, 1889

No. 273

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 3d 1889

Hon. George L. Rives
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith my Jail account for the Quarter ending March 31st 1889.

To balance this account I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State my draft No. 1 for Six hundred seventeen and 02/100 Dollars US Gold currency. $617 02/11 at fifteen days sight acceptance waived.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 5 1889
RECEIVED.

File

No. 274] May 3 1889 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai*

Mr. Kennedy *Consul General.* *to the State Department*

Subject:— Accounts and Returns for Quarter

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

ending March 31st 1889.

No. 2

Hon.

Sir,

No. 274

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 3d 1889

Hon. George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose the Accounts and Returns of this office for the Quarter ending March 31, 1889, as per subjoined list of inclosures.

I have the honor to be;

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

List of Inclosures.

1. Monthly abstract of Bills of Health.
2. Digest of Invoice Book.
3. Arrivals & departures of American vessels.
4. Names of deceased citizens and seamen.
5. Record of Notarial services.
6. Summary of business.
7. Rent and Miscellaneous Expense Account Form 9.
8. Clerk hire account
9. Interpreters account
10. Marshals account
11. Marshals Return

Con

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 7 1889
RECEIVED.

Ack Sec't June 12

No. 275 May 10th 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Peixotto Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Requisition for wafers.

No. 275

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 10th 1889

Hon. George F. Nixon
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to make requisition for six boxes of wafers as per enclosed sample.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

Enclosure
P. Sample wafers.

on

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 19 1889
RECEIVED

File.

No. 275 May 17 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Acknowledgment.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

No. 276

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 17 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Department's instructions numbered 114 and 115, dated April 4th and 17th, together with a Circular instruction dated April 11th announcing the appointment of yourself as Assistant Secretary of State.

I have also to acknowledge a copy of the diplomatic and consular appropriation act approved February 26, 1889 which arrived today.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. O. Kennedy

Consul General.

Dr. St. Clair

Read with satisfaction

BH

No. 277] May 23rd 1889 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Kennedy *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject: Shipping note

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 26 1889
RECEIVED.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Claims now settled

No. 277

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 23rd 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that Consul Jones has notified me of the settlement in full of the claims due citizens of the United States arising from the riot at Shuikiang in February last. The amount of Government Property destroyed was two hundred dollars, which has been fully paid. The Private claims amount to about thirty three thousand taels or thirty four thousand dollars U.S. Gold. One half of this amount has been paid down; the other half is

is Payable in six months with interest at 10 Per cent Per annum.

He has reported fully to Minister Derby, under whose instructions he acted. The Rhenish Authorities have responded to these claims with commendable promptness and exhibited throughout the affair great good feeling and courtesy. On the 15th instant they saluted with appropriate military ceremonies our flag, which had been torn down by the rioters. I again take pleasure in commending the conduct of Consul Jones. He has shown sodness tact and judgment in his management of the matter.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

Dr. St. Clair

Read with interest. 8/8

No. 278] May 24th 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai

Mr. Kennedy. Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 26 1889
RECEIVED.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Dredging of the Woosung Bar at the mouth of the Wang Poo River

No. 278

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 24th 1889

Hon. Wm. J. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that on Saturday the 18th instant a beginning was made of dredging the Woosung Bar at the entrance of the Whampoo River on which Shanghai is located. For a description of the ceremony incidental thereto I append an extract from the North China Daily News of the 20th instant. This work has been agitated for years by the Ministers at Peking, and the Consular & Body and mercantile community of

of Shanghai. In 1880 at a meeting called by leading merchants to discuss the question it was determined that if necessary they would submit to being taxed to provide funds therefor. This was not done, but it stimulated the Ministers, and Consuls to again impress on the Chinese Authorities the importance of the work. Shortly thereafter a steam dredger was purchased by the latter, and a commencement of the work was anticipated. Nothing however was done. Shortly after I took office the subject was again agitated by the Consular Body and at last the Premier Li Hung Chang, who has shown a progressive spirit promised

Promised to undertake it. He obtained Permission from the Vice Roy Li, at Tientsin & Superintendent of Trade for North China, and the Vice Roy Tsung ko shun at Nanking. A steam tug and scow were built during the Past year, and on the 18th instant the work was begun by the dredger, which had, in accordance with its name, "Anting" (in Chinese "Peaceful repose") maintained a state of Perfect repose for so many years. Surveys of the Bar and River had been carefully prepared by Captain Dirom (an Ex American) the Customs Harbor Master, and there is no reason why the work should not be vigorously Prosecuted. The depth of water on the Bar has been gradually increasing for the Past two years, it being at highest spring tides 22 feet, and it is hoped that if successful, an average, on such tides, of 26 feet will

will be obtained. This will
enable the largest steamers to cross
the Bar and come alongside the
wharves here, and there are very
large sums of money now expended
in lightening vessels and discharging
cargo. Various opinions are enter-
tained of the Practicability and
result of the work. The configuration
of the river at its mouth where
it meets the enormous out flow
of the Yangtze will prevent, in
the opinion of some, a successful
maintenance of the depth obtained
expected, as they contend the silting
up will take place as fast as
it is removed. Others take the opposite
view, and thus opinions differ. It
is believed by many that if the
Eads system so successful at the
mouth of the Mississippi could be
inaugurated it would be most successful.
Be the opinions as they may
the result is looked forward
to, with great interest as

Shanghai

Shanghai is the most important entrepôt and distributing Point in China, and with its commerce of £144,000,000 annually, if sufficient depth of water can be obtained to admit the largest steamers it will be of incalculable advantage. It is to me a matter of official pride that I have been to some extent instrumental in bringing about the commencement of the work. The near future will develope its practicability and the results achieved. I herewith append also a drawing of the River and its mouth. The red mark indicates the Bar.

I have the honor to be

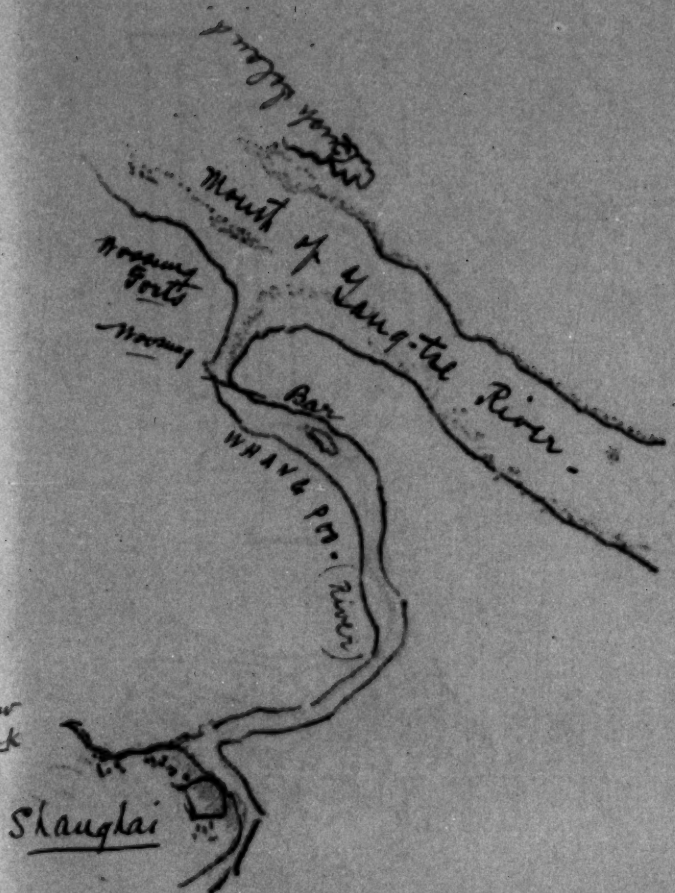
Sir,

Your obedient servant

L. D. Kennedy

Consul General

Two Enclosures as stated.



Map of mouth of Yang tse kiang and Whang poo (river) the red line showing position of Bar.

THE OPENING OF THE WOOSUNG BAR DREDGING OPERATIONS.

Nothing can shew more forcibly the value of persistent pressure on the Chinese mind than the fact that the "Heaven-sent barrier" is being seriously attacked at last. The Foreign Ministers and the Inspector-General of Customs have at last succeeded in getting attention paid to the constant and renewed remonstrances of the Chamber of Commerce and the Press, and the consent of the Tsung-li Yamên having been gained, the presence in Shanghai of an enlightened Taotai, always ready and willing to meet the reasonable requests of foreigners, has resulted in preparations being made on the most complete scale, which culminated in the formal commencement of operations on Saturday. It marks an epoch in the history of the port, and accordingly H.E. Taotai Kung and the acting Commissioner of Customs, Mr. M. Boyd Bredon, to whom the Taotai has entrusted all the details of the work with unstinted confidence and liberality, determined to make the event a memorable ceremony, and to this end invitations were sent round in their joint names to the leading Chinese and foreign officials of the port, and a few prominent residents, to go down to Woosung in the Taotai's private gunboat, the *Chun Ho*, and the dredging tug-boat *Kai Tung*, the "Opener of Communications," and see the *Anding*, the dredging vessel, make her first attack on the much-abused barrier. The duties of mail-day kept away some of the expected guests, and Mr. P. J. Hughes, British Consul-General and *doyen* of the Consular body, was prevented by illness, but there was a large party present. The guests were invited for 11 a.m., and within half-an-hour of the appointed time the two vessels started for the scene of operations. They day was cloudy and cool, and a few drop of rain fell about noon, but on the whole the weather was all that could be desired: a bright sun might have added to the gaiety of the scene, but at the expense of some discomfort.

The majority of the invited went down in the Taotai's twin-screw gunboat, a very pretty and charmingly fitted-up ship, kept in apple-pie order. Mr. Kung Chao-yüan, the ever-courteous Taotai, and Mr. Bredon welcomed their guests on board and did all possible for their comfort; among them were the Director of the Arsenal, Mr. Nieh; the Chief Deputy Wu, specially detailed by the Viceroy to have charge of the dredging; the Manager of the Tax Stations, Mr. Wu; the Manager of the Cotton Mill Company. Mr. Kung; the Haifang, Mr. Liu; the English Mixed Court Magistrate, Mr. Tsai, and his French colleague, Mr. Kuo; and a large number of subordinate officials, including the Taotai's Secretary, Mr. Zee Lanchar. Among the foreigners present were General Kennedy, U.S Consul-General, acting as *doyen* of the Consuls in the absence of Mr. Hughes; Mr. Wagner, French Consul-General; Dr. Focke, German Consul-General; Mr. Goebel, Belgian Consul-General; Mr. Marconel, Spanish Consul; Mr. Valdez, Portuguese Consul; Mr. Bichler, Austro-Hungarian Consul; Capt. Nesham, R.N., of the *Satellite*; Capt. Denison, R.N., of the *Firebrand*; Capt. Malapert, F.N., of the *Aspic*; Mr. Bredon, Acting Commissioner of Customs; Mr. Emens, U.S. Vice-Consul-General; M. Guillien, of the French Consulate; Mr. Krause of the German Consulate; Colonel Clarke; Mr. John Macgregor, Chairman of the Municipal Council and representing also the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. W. V. Drummond, Mr. G. Galles, Mr. R. Markwick, Mr. R. W. Little, etc., etc. On board the *Kai Tung*, which followed the *Chun Ho*, were Mr. W. R. Carles and Mr. G. Brown, H.M. Vice-Consuls; Messrs. Mackean, Hillier, and Unwin, of the Customs; Mr. C. V. Brenan, Harbour-Master, and Messrs. Bois, Twentyman, Corner, Blondin, P. V. Grant and Prentice.

Soon after the Cotton Mills were passed the company on the *Chun Ho* proceeded to the discussion of a sumptuous *déjeuner*, laid on the forward deck of the steamer, supplied by the Han Teen Chang Hotel, and capitally cooked and served, the accompanying flow of champagne being inexhaustible. The Taotai and Mr. Bredon occupied the chair and vice-chair respectively. A similar feast was served simultaneously on the *Kai Tung*. Tiffin was just over as the gunboat came to an anchor on the Bar, where the *Anding*, Captain Fyfe, was at anchor with a hopper barge on each side of her, and the feast was brought to a sudden close, and all thought of speeches dissipated by an incident which threatened to convert the ceremony into a tragedy. The dredging flotilla was purposely anchored on one side of the channel by Mr. Brenan, so that the traffic over the Bar might not be interfered with. Suddenly the sound of the gunboat's chain being paid out arrested the attention of the guests. The Japanese steamer *Akashi* coming in coal-laden at full speed, was seen heading straight for the flotilla, and some distance from the proper channel over the Bar. She apparently touched the ground and was out of the control of her helm. She let go an anchor, but the chain snapped, and she came on straight for the *Chun Ho*, and grazed along her side as she passed, carrying away a piece of canvas from one of the quarter boats. It was the narrowest possible escape.

This danger being past, all hands assembled on the *Anding* and the barges, the starting levers on the dredger having been decorated with red cloth. All being ready the Taotai moved the levers, the endless chain of buckets began to revolve, and as the first bucketful of mud came up the Taotai threw into it a bottle of champagne and the dredging of the Bar had commmenced. Before this Mr. Zee Lanchar made the following speech to the company in English:—

GENTLEMEN—With your permission, and under the instructions of H.E. the Taotai, I beg now to say a few words about the dredging of the Woosung Bar. It has been talked of for many years past, and much correspondence has been exchanged between the Foreign Ministers and the Tsung-li Yamên on the subject. It having been sanctioned by the Government at Peking, instructions were first sent down to H.E.'s predecessor, Mr. Fêng, more

than ten years ago. The steam dredger *Anding* was immediately ordered from Europe, at a cost of more than a lac of Shanghai sycee. On her arrival the dredging was commenced, but no European engineer was employed, the work was left to Chinese entirely, and after two years of working and an enormous outlay of money, no practical result was obtained.

Now an entirely fresh system has been adopted. The supervision of the work has been entrusted to the acting Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Bredon, and the harbour-master, Mr. Brenan, who have engaged from Japan a practical engineer. Mr. Fyfe, who has had much experience in similar work in that country. He has full charge of the whole operation, and all the Chinese employed, down to the coolies, are under his orders; and knowing his competence, we have little doubt that he will be rapidly successful, and that in a little while the large mail steamers will be able to pass in and out freely, either at spring or neap tides; and this is our earnest desire.

In the name of Mr. Kung, Taotai, I have the honour to thank all the European and Chinese officials and others present here to witness the ceremony of the commencement of the dredging of the Woosung Bar, which takes place on board the *Anding* on the 18th day of May, 1889, corresponding in our Chinese calendar to the 19th day of the 4th moon of the 15th year of the reign of the Emperor Kuang Hsü.

I have also to thank Mr. Bredon and Mr. Brenan for their valuable assistance in completing the preparations for the dredging, and for their trouble in preparing the entertainments on board the *Chun Ho* and *Kai Tung*, no alight task with so large a gathering.

Mr. Zee Lanchar's speech was received with great applause.

Some little time was spent in examining the dredging appliances, and all hands then returned, with one or two exceptions, to the *Chun Ho*, which started back for home, followed, as before, by the *Kai Tung*. Soon after starting the company moved to the forward deck, the one-hundredth case of Piper-Heidsieck was opened, and when the glasses were all charged, General Kennedy rose and said—in a long and eloquent speech which the exigencies of our space oblige us to compress:—

GENTLEMEN,—In the regretted absence of Mr. P. J. Hughes, the pleasant duty has devolved upon me of representing the Consular Body and the other foreigners present on this auspicious occasion. If I had known that my worthy colleague was not coming, I should have prepared a more elaborate and forcible speech than I can make you now. I have been thrust up unexpectedly to express, as Consul and as resident of Shanghai, the spontaneous and appropriate emotions which this occasion excites. There is none of us who does not feel a deep and heartfelt desire to see Shanghai prosper, and who is not animated by the kindest and most cordial feelings towards the Chinese. Round this festive board we are assembled on the invitation of the Taotai and Mr. Bredon to witness the commencement of a work that has been expected for many years. It is a conspicuous occasion, and we welcome it with profound congratulation and joy for the eventual good which it cannot fail to do to Shanghai. It was, I believe, in 1880 that the residents of Shanghai offered to tax themselves for the purpose of having the Bar dredged. This generous offer finally roused the Foreign Ministers and the Tsung-li Yamên, and the *Anding* was bought. Many years elapsed and many meetings were held; until finally the work is being undertaken by our genial host, Kung Taotai, to whom it will be an honour and a lasting memorial that his name will be ever associated with this great work. I am pleased to be able to testify to his uniform readiness to meet foreigners in all possible ways; and we may take this occasion as a beginning of mutual co-operation in good work for the benefit of this great entrepôt of North China, this grand emporium, Shanghai. With these good relations and this mutual comity we shall work on hand-in-hand and without friction. Peace will be cemented, our relations grow stronger, and progress will be promoted, and the resources and power of China herself increased, to the happiness of this great empire and the mutual advantage of its people and foreigners. I am pleased to be the representative of you all in congratulating the Taotai, and thanking him for the good cheer which we have so heartily enjoyed; and I express the sentiments of us all, Mr. Kung, when I hope that when you leave your present office, it will be to fill a higher post, and fulfil its duties as well. As to Mr. Bredon, to whom as well as to the Taotai, I ask you, gentlemen, to drink, he speaks for himself. His geniality, ability, pleasantness and earnestness have long since won our hearts. We wish him all happiness and speedy promotion, and return our hearty thanks to him and to our other host, Mr. Kung.

The toast was drunk enthusiastically, the Taotai bowing his thanks, and Mr. Bredon rising to respond. Mr. Bredon said that he was entirely unprepared to be thus honoured, and that he should much prefer to simply thank the company for the honour which they had paid, through him, to all in the Customs. He could not forget that any result that might be gained was really due to Messrs. Hobson and Bisbee; it was they who drew up the estimates based on the opinions of all the leading experts. The Bar, being at the junction of two rivers, was a very peculiar one, and the operations on it were to a great extent experimental. He could not sit down without mentioning the loyal and able assistance he had received from Captain Brenan and Mr. Hillier, whose work had been most voluminous; and it would be unfair not to record again the Taotai's co-operation. Mr. Kung was one of the rising men of China, and it was difficult often to get members of this conservative race to appreciate Western ideas; but the Taotai had assisted warmly, and had found the sinews of war liberally, instructing him, Mr. Bredon, to spare no expense necessary to achieve success. If the work did succeed, there would be a channel 400 feet wide and 26 feet deep. He thanked General Kennedy again for his flattering remarks.

The health of Messrs. Brenan and Hillier was then proposed by General Kennedy and done full honour to; Mr. Brenan had preventively taken his passage up in the *Kai Tung*, but Mr. Hillier responded, saying how very much obliged they were by

the honour, how small his personal share in the work had been, all he had done being to make himself as useful as possible in translating the numerous documents involved.

Mr. MACGREGOR, with the permission of the Chair, then rose and said :—Gentlemen —I cannot add anything to General Kennedy's remarks, but there is one name that we should not let pass unmentioned. China has shewn before now that she is not afraid to speak to her enemies at her gates, and she is now preparing to admit her friends freely at her gates. Very much of this is due to the energy and ability of Sir Robert Hart, the presiding genius of the Customs service. As a committeeman of the Chamber of Commerce, I can say that we have always received his sympathy; on behalf of the Municipality, though his interests have not come particularly in contact with it, I can say the same; but I know that as a man and as Inspector-General he will be pleased to know that this work is begun. I couple with the toast to Sir Robert Hart the name of Mr. Commissioner Mackean.

The toast was received with cheers, and Mr. Mackean in acknowledging it said :—

Gentlemen—He would be a bold man who would undertake to speak the mind of the Inspector-General on any subject; but I am sure that he will be filled with profound sensations of gratitude to his masters. And Sir Robert may congratulate himself on this; the Chinese Government on one side is pleased, the Diplomatic Body is pleased; and his chief master, Commerce, is pleased. I cannot say more but that I am full of gratitude and thank you heartily in Sir Robert's name.

The *Chun Ho* was now rapidly nearing Shanghai, and the impromptu assembly broke up, its members preparing to land, wishing each other good-bye, and once more thanking the Taotai and Mr. Bredon for the pleasant afternoon spent, and the opportunity they had had to be present at the inauguration of a work so important to the future of Shanghai. The P. & O. buoy was reached soon after five, and the landing of the passengers was rapidly effected in a swarm of steam-launches. That there are grave difficulties, and as the *Akashi* incident shewed, dangers in Captain Fyfe's way, is obvious, but there is full confidence that he will overcome them, and that in a very little while a sensible impression will be made on the Bar, which it is possible that the tides themselves will assist, when a narrow channel has been cut, as it is intended to do in the first instance.

Consular Bureau
Inv. the safe
July 22/89 W. to W.

No. 279] May 24 1889 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai*

Mr. Kennedy *Consul General.* Ackd. July 19/89 *to the State Department*

Subject:— Safe

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 26 1889
RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

a requisition for a safe
for the Consulate General

No. 279

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, _____ 188

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to call the Department's attention to the fact that the safe used for holding the valuable records of this Consulate General is an old and worn one, measuring but 2 feet × 2 feet 6 inches.

It is neither burglar or fire proof and the original lock being completely worn out an iron hasp has been improvised and an ordinary padlock is the only means of securing the door.

Within this safe the registers and deeds of land acquired at this port by our citizens by treaty are kept, as well as other important papers and I feel sure the need of a suitable, fire proof, safe will be evident to the Department and I therefore respectfully

respectfully make the foregoing requisition.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
E. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

Con

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 15 1889
RECEIVED.

Ack. July 17/89.

Mr. McCain

Mr Seaman

No. 280] June 14 1889 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Kennedy *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Trade

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Report on Trade of Shanghai for January February and March of 1889.

[Not wanted in Bur. Statistics]

No. 280

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 14, 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose herewith a report on the trade of Shanghai for the quarter ending March 31st 1889, which I trust will be of interest to the Department. 1

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

One Inclosure.

No._____ **United States Consulate General,**

Shanghai, June 10th 1889

Report on the Trade of the port of Shanghai for quarter ending March 31st 1889.

Shipping.

Entered 686 Vessels with a tonnage of 560,653 tons
Cleared 659 " " " " 591,839 "

Of sailing vessels entered:

79 were from Coast and River ports
4 " " Japan
2 " new vessels
1 " from Puget Sound
1 " " Australia
1 " " Vancouver

Of steamers entered:

370 were fom Coast and River ports
120 " " Japan
13 " " Hongkong
4 " " France
3 " " Germany
3 " " Australia
1 was " Philippine Isles
1 " " Corea.

Of sailing vessels cleared:

83 were for Coast and River ports
5 . . Japan
2 . . America
1 . . Do Do

Of Steamers cleared:

418 were for Coast and River ports
136 . . Japan
9 . . Great Britain
6 . . France
3 . . Hongkong
3 . . Germany
1 was . Manila
1 was . Vancouver
1 . . America

Imports.

The following table taken from the Returns of the Imperial Maritime Customs shows the extent of the principal articles of import at Shanghai for the period embraced in this Report and the same period of the previous years - 1886, 1887, 1888 —

Exports:

The following table shows the principal exports from Shanghai to the United States for the abovenamed quarter

Bristles, Pigs	piculs of 133 1/3 lbs av.		60.14
Feathers			748.87
Hemp			17.
Hides, Cow & Buffalo			4 818.08
Musk	catties of 1 1/3 lb.		1.49
Nutgalls	piculs		740.40
Silk Raw Thrown Yellow Reeled from cocoons and Spun	"		1 159.62
Silk piece goods	piculs		16.84
" pongees			934
Skins (fur) Dogs, Goats	pieces		17,328
Skins (fur) Goat	"		35,331
Straw Braid	piculs		4 266.51
Tea black	"		1,589,76
green			12 267
Tobacco leaf			266.
Wool Camel's			1 621,73
" Sheep's			2 659.33

III. IMPORTS.—The principal articles of Import from Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the ter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows :—

Description of Goods.		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
PIUM :—					
Malwa	*Piculs*	6,474	6,340.08	6,607.68	4,603.31
Patna	„	1,503.60	3,232.80	1,587.07	1,965.46
Benares	„	1,780.80	1,257.60	1,485.60	1,413.60
Persian	„	51	64	10	28
Turkey	„	...	...	...	1
Boiled	„	...	...	...	1
Native	„	0.24	5.87	0.96	6.17
OTTON Goods :—					
Shirtings, Grey, Plain	*Pieces*	1,091,182	1,391,777	1,795,913	1,376,790
„ White, „	„	390,051	361,649	616,161	472,256
„ „ Brocaded and Spotted	„	5,473	802	...	1,204
„ Dyed, Plain	„	26,103	18,482	25,384	21,890
„ „ Brocaded and Spotted	„	11,951	24,257	9,673	5,452
T-Cloths	„	317,144	583,156	524,868	388,490
Drills, English	„	112,672	78,715	126,281	107,496
„ Dutch	„	660	5,300	8,580	3,000
„ American	„	114,825	88,167	83,645	164,235
Jeans, English	„	29,417	53,189	55,327	15,717
„ Dutch	„	...	6,994	5,550	7,480
„ American	„	...	1,000	8,200	...
Sheetings, English	„	75,136	76,114	311,122	88,362
„ American	„	292,735	185,423	335,765	194,570
Chintzes and Furnitures	„	123,630	106,519	188,201	52,887
Turkey Red Shirtings and Cambrics	„	71,976	65,974	103,176	110,482
Damasks, Dyed	„	27	118	403	10
Velvets	„	16,648	11,367	15,288	3,255
Velveteens	„	9,951	3,530	6,273	2,481
Lawns and Muslins	„	106,827	23,983	150,404	110,468
Dimities	„	512	...	750	...
Handkerchiefs	*Dozens*	50,632	103,870	207,390	82,702
Cotton Yarn, English	*Piculs*	36,208	40,053	43,192	9,383
„ „ Indian	„				41,901
OOLLEN Goods :—					
Camlets	*Pieces*	24,766	36,537	23,914	27,957
Lastings	„	35,959	37,208	44,384	26,615
„ Crape	„	360	100	100	600
Long Ells	„	20,109	23,900	24,840	17,500
Spanish Stripes	„	15,514	9,373	17,942	10,933
Cloth, Broad, Medium, and Habit	„	3,164	4,020	2,126	1,552
Lustres and Orleans, Plain	„	900	377	848	1,000
„ „ Figured	„	21,676	8,956	11,738	7,798

consisting of January February and March of 1889

(over)

Description of Goods.		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Metals :—					
Iron, Nail-rod and Bar	*Piculs*	107,324	88,682	22,586	46,758
Tin, in Slabs	„	5,844	8,019	4,650	6,284
Tinplates	„	1,005	2,878	3,059	1,573
Lead	„	35,951	42,598	31,725	54,123
Copper, Bar and Rod	„	3,997	32	...	5
Steel	„	9,414	4,126	6,162	1,542
Quicksilver	„	230	186	322	462
Foreign Sundries :—					
Coal	*Tons*	72,148	68,559	70,196	95,049
Ginseng, Japan, 2nd Quality	*Piculs*	15	51	31	140
Glass, Window	*Boxes*	13,462	9,326	4,772	1,110
Matches, Wood	*Gross*	181,100	123,261	321,825	236,330
Needles	*Mille*	379,720	501,950	705,550	482,620
Oil, Kerosene, American	*Galls.*	4,393,640	3,314,015	2,155,940	789,960
„ „ Russian	„				...
Pepper, Black	*Piculs*	2,672	6,307	4,348	6,974
Rattans	„	7,856	6,272	3,368	8,448
Sandalwood	„	22,640	15,032	15,324	10,542
Sapanwood	„	14,026	11,421	7,622	10,800
Seaweed	„	63,169	67,800	70,371	60,488
Tea, Japan	„	83	98	238	417
Native Sundries :—					
Beancake	*Piculs*	...	56,223	2,145	60,977
Coal	*Tons*	2,992	4,689	5,246	11,166
Cotton, Raw	*Piculs*	1,330	171	2,209	1,537
Hats, Straw and Rush	*Pieces*	1,407,172	1,511,670	2,867,600	1,475,180
Hemp	*Piculs*	21,589	18,569	22,744	26,292
Indigo, Liquid	„	12,931	12,631	11,127	8,645
Nutgalls	„	14,400	13,324	14,276	14,015
Oil, Wood	„	12,182	17,045	27,985	18,917
Rice	„	76,971	90,388	12,093	30,065
Silk, Raw, White	„	31	8	3	10
„ „ Yellow	„	1,803	731	685	1,059
Straw Braid	„	11,025	20,653	15,748	12,441
Sugar, Brown	„	175,751	299,400	232,501	234,197
„ White	„	82,670	158,725	122,868	168,996
Tallow, Vegetable	„	9,267	8,198	6,283	26,113
Tea, Black	„	3,905	2,648	2,968	1,011
„ Green	„	9,840	7,850	25,967	6,052
„ Brick	„	26,015	30,200	30,040	12,464
Tobacco, Leaf	„	12,978	8,212	12,169	14,635
„ Prepared	„	22,828	20,577	20,942	18,372
Wax, White	„	2,561	2,320	4,670	2,856

The trade of Shanghai for the period embraced in this Report, and that of China as a whole, fall short, of what the prosperity of 1888 led merchants to expect.

One of the principal causes of this decline is the fearful famine, which has caused such suffering in sections of Central and Northern China. This famine is of such extent as to have shocked the civilized world, and called forth most generous aid from America and Europe. The sums thus contributed have relieved much of the worst suffering.

It is but reasonable to expect that this calamity to China will result in probable ultimate good as it affords another practical example of the value of rapid inter-communication, for with such

the

she could feed her entire population.

During the French troubles in 1883-4 the want of facilities for transporting troops was felt and appreciated by China. The Viceroy at Nanking in a memorial to his Government set forth the many advantages to be derived from railroads and it was hoped that the opinion of so illustrious a man, who had, throughout an unusually long public career been regarded as a pronounced conservative, would counteract much of the intense prejudice against modern progress and awaken the country to the benefits to be derived from railroads.

A short road in North China has been built, but the present management will neither make it profitable nor

popular.

The proposed line to Peking was abandoned at the instance of certain influential officials at the Capital on purely superstitious grounds. The burning of a gate to the Imperial (or inner) city was construed to be a warning from Heaven which took this means of expressing its displeasure at progress in general and railroads in particular.

This present famine should teach them that Heaven helps those who help themselves and demonstrate the necessity of intercommunication between the Provinces.

In the great rice growing sections the last crop was a full one. The price of rice has been low throughout China with the exception of the famine stricken districts, and the starvation could easily have been

been averted had there been a means of distributing the necessaries of life.

For instance from Wu-hu a port on the Yangtse-Kiang, in the province of An-hui, there was exported, during the months of January February and March, a period when the suffering for want of food was at its height in adjacent districts, and when whole villages were starving:

3,325,467 pounds of beans
53,833,733 " " rice
93 500 " " Wheat

The distress in An hui was especially brought to the attention of the foreign residents at Shanghai by the Taotai who is a native of that province and who was personally interested in raising a relief fund.

Notwithstanding the plenty at Wuhu the lack of a suitable means

means of transportation overland made starvation possible within 100 miles of that port. With such an illustration of the necessity of inland communication any one would naturally conclude that public sentiment would change.

With the opening up of the country and the abolition of the present likin or inland tax system our trade with China will be greatly increased.

Until such reforms however are brought about our trade may not decrease but it certainly cannot materially increase.

J. O. Kennedy
Consul General.

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
JUN
14
1889
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

J.D Kennedy
Consul General

Trade Report
for

Jan. Feb & Mar.
1889

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 15 1889
RECEIVED.

File

No. 281 June 14th 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Acknowledgement.

No 281

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 11th 1889

Hon. Wm F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department instruction No 116 dated May 3rd 1889 also Circular letters dated April 27th May 2nd and 10th 1889 all of which will meet with my early attention

I have the honor to be

Sir;

Your obedient servant

J.W. Kennedy

Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 22 1889
RECEIVED

Dr St. Clair
& Mr Scanlon

No. 282] June 20 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. Aug 30 to the State Department

Subject:— Silks :

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

The Consul General gives a resumé of the silk trade report made by the Imperial Maritime Customs.

(Report filed for publication)

"Shanghai" Dr. St. Clair

Rochester, Minn.
June 21st 1889.

To the Hond Assistant
Secretary of State.

Sir.

I have received notice of my appointment as Consul General at Shanghai and would respectfully request to be informed what number of clerks are employed at that consulate general, at what compensation, and whether a clerk is also the Consul General, Deputy Consul General or Marshal.

Very respectfully
Your obedient servant
J. A. Leonard.

Consular Bureau
July 24/89
Let the work be done
July 26 furnished
WHW

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 22 1889
RECEIVED

No. 283] June 21, 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Requisition

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Consul General requests that the office be furnished with Redfield on Wills.

No. 283

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 21st 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to request that this Consulate General be supplied with the work "Redfield on Wills".

In the settlement of the estates of deceased citizens, questions frequently arise that make the need of an authority on wills necessary.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 22 1889
RECEIVED

File

No. 284] June 21 1889 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai*

Mr. Kennedy *Consul General.* *to the State Department*

Subject:— Acknowledgment

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

No. 284

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 21, 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of "Treaties and Conventions between the United States and other Powers 1776 - 1887": "Synopsis of Decisions 8604 to 9178 Treasury Department 1888", and the Department's Circular instruction dated May 14th, 1889.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

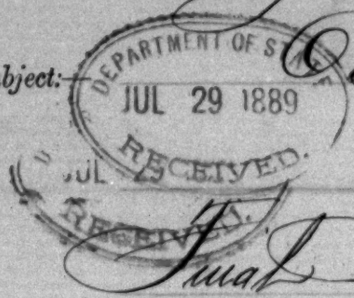
Con

Dr St. Clair

No. 285 June 27th 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject: Estate of P. McCloskey (dec'd)



ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Final Account with vouchers.

Estate of
Patrick McCloskey

No. 285.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 27th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith the Final Account supported by vouchers in the Estate of Patrick McCloskey deceased.

I have the honor to be

Sir!

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

Enclosure

Final Account with vouchers.

Duplicate

unt No. 588 Shanghai, April 30th 1888

United States Consulate General

Dr. to "North-China Herald."

	Taels	c.
dvertisement No. 759 in "N.-C. DAILY NEWS."		
Estate of		
Patrick McCloskey.		
April 7th to 14th		
18 lines.	3	60
	Gold $	3.89

Received Payment,

Wm Jones

General Manager.

J.D.K

Shanghai, 31/3/1885.

C. McCloskey Esq

D" to the **Criterion Hotel.**

FOR MONTH ENDING.

Refreshments	67	95
Lodging } for march	35	
Board }		
Extras		
$	102	95

Jno. Mac Sloan

United States Consulate General,

SHANGHAI, June 11th 1885

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF Patrick McCloskey DECEASED.

Personally appeared before me John Mac Sloan

the administrator of the estate of Patrick McCloskey deceased

who makes oath that the annexed account is just and correct and that no part thereof has been paid by discount or otherwise.

Jno. Mac Sloan

Subscribed and sworn to

this 11th day of June 1885

Before me

Jno. Mac Ryo

Consul General

14872
759
133848
24360
104104
1128784

United States Consulate General,

SHANGHAI, April 19th 1888

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF

Late A. M. Cooley DECEASED.

Personally appeared before me Tom Pow Ching

with a Compradore to F. & Co. 37 American Co.

who affirms that the annexed account is just and correct and that no part thereof has been paid by discount or otherwise.

Tom Pow Ching

Subscribed and affirmed to

this 19th day of April 1888

Before me

J. O. Kerr

Consul General. as Judge

Shanghai 3rd April 1888.

Mr. Cooley

To the Criterion Hotel.

FOR MONTH ENDING.

Refreshments		
Lodging	7	60
Board	2	33
Extras		
	9	93

Duplicate

Proprietor.

April

Nos. 156 & 157, Broadway.

upplicate

Shanghai, 4th April 1888

tate of P. McCloskey

Bought of TOM-POW-CHING.

STORE-KEEPER AND GENERAL DEALER, SHIPPING ATTENDED AND ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY EXECUTED.

			$	Cts.
		Brought forward	12.	10
April	2nd	To Cash	2.	00
		1 lot Combination Biscuits		35
		Total	$14.	45

19/9/88 Received Payment
Tom Pow Ching

Duplicate

Nos. 156 & 157, Broadway.

Shanghai, 1st April 1888

State of P. Mcloskey

Bought of TOM-POW-CHING.

STORE-KEEPER AND GENERAL DEALER, SHIPPING ATTENDED AND ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY EXECUTED.

				$	Cts.
			Brought forward	$	90
arch	1st	1	bot Hennessy Brandy	1.	15
	3rd	3	bots Stout		45
	4th	1	bunch Japanese Paper		25
	6th	1	tin Milk Biscuits		30
		1	" Sardine C & B		35
	7th	5	Cigars		10
	12th	1	plug Golden Tobacco		50
			Cash Small change	1.	00
	16th	2	Ricsha Tickets		10
	20th	1	plug Golden Tobacco		50
	22nd	5	Cigars		10
	26th	4	Ricsha Tickets		20
	27th	1	tin Sardine		35
			Bread		10
		3	bots Stout		45
	30th	1	bot Florida Water		30
			Total	$ 12.	10

Carried forward

Nos. 156 & 157, Broadway.

uplicate

Shanghai, 1st March 1888

Estate of P. McCloskey

Bought of TOM-POW-CHING.

STORE-KEEPER AND GENERAL DEALER, SHIPPING ATTENDED AND ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY EXECUTED.

				$	Cts.
6	2nd	1 ½	plug Golden Tobacco		75
	3rd	1	tin Sausage C & B		30
		1	" Bread		05
	8th	1	bot Florida Water		30
	10th	1	" Hennessy Brandy	1.	15
	15th	3	bots pints Stout		45
	16th	1	bot Scented	1.	00
	17th	3	bots pints Stout		45
	18th	1	bundle Cigars		20
	20th	10	Ricsha Tickets		50
	23rd	½	plug Golden Tobacco		25
	28th	1	tin Milk Biscuits		30
			Total	$ 5	90

Carried forward

United States Consulate General,

SHANGHAI, April 19th 1888

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF

Patrick McCluskey DECEASED.

Personally appeared before me Yun Chong of the Firm of Yun Chong & Co with a/c equivalent to U.S. Gold $ 2.69

who affirms ~~makes oath~~ that the annexed account is just and correct and that no part thereof ~~has~~ been paid by discount or otherwise.

Yun chong & Co.

Subscribed and affirmed ~~sworn~~ to

this 19th day of April 1888

Before me

J. R. Vanuxem

Consul General, and Judge.

Duplicate

BROADWAY, HONGKEW.

Shanghai, 1st April 1888

Estate of P. McCarthy Dec'd

Bought of **YUEN CHEONG & CO.**

SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS & SHIP'S COMPRADORE & BAKERS.

1888	To		$	Cts.
Feby	1	1 Bottle Beer (pint)		15
	3	1 " " "		15
	4	1 Thermometer	1	25
	"	1 Bottle Beer (pint)		15
	5	1 Cough		25
	18	1 Bottle Beer (pint)		15
	16	1 " " "		15
	24	1 " " "		15
	29	1 " Schnapps Gin		25
Mch	2	1 " Beer (pint)		15
	19	2 " " "		30
	22	1 " " "		15
	23	1 " " "		15
	29	1 " " "		15
			3	55

E. & O. E.

Received Payment 759 = 2.69

Yuen Cheong & Co

Per

RESIDENCE, 45, KIANGSE ROAD.
Consultation Hours, 2 to 4 P.M.
Messages should be sent to House if
possible before 8 A.M.
Telephone—No. 85.

Estate of
Patrick McCloskey

SHANGHAI, April 5th 1888

To DR. SLOAN.

Medical attendance to date ..... Tls. 10.00
Visits ..... "
Consultations ..... "
Administration of Chloroform ..... "
Surgical Operation ..... "
Special attendance ..... "

To holding autopsy at the request of the Consul Genl } Tls. 25.00
RECEIVED PAYMENT, Tls. 35.00

P. Sloan

RESIDENCE, 45, KIANGSE ROAD,
Consultation Hours, 2 to 4 P.M.,
Messages should be sent to House if
possible before 8 A.M.
Telephone—No. 85.

Estate of
Patrick McCloskey

SHANGHAI, August 2 1884

To DR. SLOAN.

Medical attendance to ..... Tls.
Visits ..... "
Consultations ..... "
Administration of Chloroform ..... "
Surgical Operation ..... "
Special attendance ..... "
at the U.S. Consulate 5.00
Tls. 5.00

RECEIVED PAYMENT,

P. Sloan M.D.

RESIDENCE, 45, KIANGSE ROAD.
Consultation Hours, 2 to 4 P.M.,
Messages should be sent to House if
possible before 8 A.M.
Telephone—No. 85.

United States Consulate General,

SHANGHAI, April 12th 188 8

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF

P. M. Corkey DECEASED.

Personally appeared before me R. J. Sloan M.D.

with Bill for Taels (Shanghai) 35 v 5 Hs 40.

who makes oath that the annexed account is just and correct and that no part thereof has been paid by discount or otherwise.

R. J. Sloan M.D.

Subscribed and sworn to

this 12th day of April 188 8

Before me

J. D. Venner

Consul General.

Acting Judicially

United States Consulate General,

SHANGHAI, April 16th 188 8

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF

Patrick McCarthy DECEASED.

Personally appeared before me A. Olsen with Bill for Fifty one $ American Gold Dollars

who makes oath that the annexed account is just and correct and that no part thereof has been paid by discount or otherwise.

A. Olsen

Subscribed and sworn to

this 16th day of April 188 8.

Before me

J. O'Kennedy

Consul General. and Judge.

Shanghai, 9th April 1888.

Estate of the late Patrick McCluskey

To A. Olsen, Dr. 松茂

To A second class Interment $ 50.00

Received payment
A Olsen

Shanghai, June 27th 1889.

In re Estate

Patrick McCloskey (dec'd)

TO THE U. S. COURT FOR THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI. Dr.

	$	c.
To Court Costs	U.S. Gold 97	43
Approved Jorgensen Consul General		
	$ 97	43

Received Payment,

L Thufstedt

In the matter of the Trial Account of the Estate of Patrick Mc Bloo

Dr

1888-1889.						1888			
			U.S. Gold.						
Various dates 1888	To Court Costs.		97	43		April 11th	By Amount drawn		
April 20th	" N.O.D. Nun Adventuress		3	89			Kong & Shangh		
" "	" Britannia Hotel Board &c.		85	68			Mexicana $ 19		
" "	" Tsue Tso Shing. Stores cash &c.		10	97		20th	" Amount received		
" "	" Yuen Chzong & Co.		2	69			J Effects		
" "	" Dr. Sloan Medical attendance		41	65		July 31st	" Amount received		
" "	" A. Olsen Burial expenses		51	80		Sept 18th	" " Petaluma Ba		
March 31st	" Government fee 5% on $ 309.58.		15	47	309	58			
					$ 309	58			

E. & O. E.

Shanghai June 27th 1889

J.D. Kenn

Consul

Final Account

...ter of the Estate of Patrick Mc Closkey deceased.

Dr

		U.S. Gold				U.S. Gold	
	Costs.	97 43		1888 April 11	By Amount drawn from Hong Kong & Shanghai Bk. Co. Mexicans $197.95	150 24	
	News Advertising	3 89					
	Hotel Board &c.	85 68					
	Sundry Stores cash &c.	10 97		20th "	Amount received from Sale of Effects	16 34	
	Hong & Co.	2 69					
	Medical attendance	41 65		July 31st "	Amount received from Watch & chain	43 08	
	Burial expenses	51 80		Sept 18th "	" " " California		
	Fee 5% on $309.58	15 47	309 58	"	Petaluma Bank	99 93	309 58
			$ 309 58				$ 309 58

E. & O. E.

Shanghai June 27th 1889

J.D. Kerr
Consul General

[redacted]

Con

Shanghai

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 5 1889
RECEIVED.

Rochester, Minn.
July 1st 1889.

Hon. William F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary
of State.

Sir.

In compliance with instruction contained in your communication of June 17th 1889, notifying me of my appointment as Consul General at Shanghai, I have the honor to state that:

I reside at Rochester in the State of Minnesota.

I was born in the State of Maryland.

I have been appointed from the State of Minnesota.

I have never resided in China or any of its dependencies.

I am Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Joseph A. Leonard.

Chapter

Con

Shanghai

Dft & clan

Oath to Mr Battle
Bond to Treasury
Acts etc July 889.

Rochester, Minnesota
July 2nd 1889.

Hon. William F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary
of State -

Sir -

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, my official oath and bond, as Consul General at Shanghai, which appointment I accept.

I am sir,
Your obedient servant
J. A. Leonard.

Memphis

Gen. Chas. Pomeroy
Asst. Q. Master
Care of Gen. Sherman

Consular Bill.

Jon Shanghai

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 5 1889
RECEIVED

Recommendation
Aug 26 '89.

Rec'd July 5/89

Rochester Minnesota
July 2nd 1889.

Hon. William F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary
of State-

Sir-

I respectfully recommend and ask the appointment of Mark B. Dunnell, of Owatonna, Minnesota, as Deputy Consul General and Clerk at the Consulate Genral at Shanghai-

He is a young American, twenty-four years old, of education and good character, and well fitted for the position-

I ask that the appointment be made at this time, in order that Mr Dunnell may accompany me when I go to Shanghai under my recent appointment as Consul Genral-

I am sir,
Your obedint servant
J. A. Leonard.

Mr. Wharton.

I think that this is a case which calls for the full Enforcement of S. 1/0 - Cons. Regulating the present Cons. Genl, Kennedy ~~to~~ a Secretary, and the late Cons. Genl., Denny a Republican, - now Egyptian law adviser to Khedive, - have urged the retention of Mr Coffery - the present Deputy Cons. Genl & Clerk = Mr. C - was first appointed by Sec. Seward has been a most acceptable officer for nearly twenty years - I should greatly regret his removal -

Fr. Frelinghuysen

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 10 1889
RECEIVED

Mr. Scanlan

Ass't Sec'y

No. 286 July 5th 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy. Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Replies to Department Circular of May 10th 1889.

Enclosure

(Report filed for publication)

No 286.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 5 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Replying to the Department's circular instruction dated May 10th, last I have the honor to submit the inclosed brief report called for therein on the subject mortgages, indebtedness etc. 1

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant,

J. O. Kennedy
Consul General.

Inclosure
One Report.

Con Shanghai

Rochester Minnesota
July 12th 1889.

Hon. William F. Wharton -
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.
Sir -

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 4 of date of July 8th 1889, acknowledging the receipt of mine of the 2nd instant and stating the approval of my official bond and enclosing an official passport, an order on John D. Kennedy Esq. Consul General at Shanghai for delivery of records, archives &c and instructions as to appointment of subordinate officers -

I also acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Consular Regulations -

I am Sir
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard
Consul General for Shanghai -

Con

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 10 1889
RECEIVED

No. 287 July 12 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Acknowledgement

No. 287

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 12th 1889

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton

Asst. Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department instruction No. 117 also Circular letter dated May 2nd 1889.

I have the honor to be

Sir;

Your obedient servant

J. D. Jerrigan

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 10 1889
RECEIVED.

Dft. Aug. 16/89

No. 288] July 12 188 9 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Consulate General at Shanghai.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Court regulations: changes made: requirements: the necessity of the Consul General being a lawyer.

No. 288

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 12th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to state that a short time ago - July 1st - Minister Denby supplied this Consulate General and the Consulates in China, with the amended fee bill, which he and I had agreed on under Department's instruction to the legation at Peking.

It is a great improvement on the former fee bill.

Since my advent to this office I have endeavored to simplify and methodize the legal branch of this Consulate General, and these endeavors have met with the sanction of the Minister

There were no definite methods of procedure for holding inquests, taking confession of judgment, procedure in arbitration, or

rules

rules for the administration of estates of decedents (outside of consular administration) whose estates were controlled by Will, or without will.

These have been arranged, and a system of criminal and civil minutes or records of court, also adopted.

There are still required forms for proceedings supplementary to execution and escheat and of a definite method relative to discharge of insolvents as there is no bankrupt law in the United States and we are relegated to the common law procedure. These I intended in time to methodize with his sanction.

On the criminal side of the court, in police cases there was a system of trying the accused on charges preferred on the Police sheet sent along with him when brought

brought up by the police.
This I changed by requiring
an affidavit to be made by
the arresting officer and
warrant issued from this court
with crime charged.

In regular criminal cases
of importance I had a form
of indictment drawn to which
the accused could plead.
Mention is made of these
matters to show what has been
done. It is a Post which
requires a <u>lawyer</u> to fill, and
unless its incumbent is one,
he will be worried beyond measure,
by the vexatious questions which
are presented from time to time,
and the causes he may be called
upon to try.

There is ten fold more legal
business here than in all of the
Consulates in China put together,
and as there is no practicing
American lawyer here, our citizens

resort

resort to the Consul General for advice, and the English lawyers consult him frequently as to points of law relative to the rights of our nationals between themselves.
It is also the only Post where there is a Mixed Court consisting of a Chinese Magistrate and our assessor, and the Consul General must know the law so as to direct the Assessor.

Mr. Frelinghuysen in his letter of April 29th. 1882 to Senator Windom quoted by Schuyler in his "American Diplomacy" page 66, has defined clearly and succintly the duties of Consul General at Shanghai. In it, the extent of legal requirements is most explicitly set forth.

A lawyer as Consul General here is a <u>necessity</u>. My experience here justifies me in expressing this opinion which

which I do in the interest of the Government as I have no personal interest in expressing it.

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant
Jas. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

Shanghai

Dowellian

File

Rochester, Minnesota.
July 14th 1889.

Hon. William F. Wharton
Acting Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir -

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 5, July 9th 1889, referring to mine of July 2nd in which I asked for the appointment of Mr. Mark B. Dunnell as Deputy Consul General and Clerk at Shanghai.

I am sir
Your obedient servant
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General for Shanghai

Con Shanghai Addressed File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 18 1889
RECEIVED.

Rochester Minnesota.
July 14th 1889.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Acting Secretary of State
Washington D.C.
Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 6; July 10th 1889, directing me to report for final instructions before leaving for my post of duty.

I expect to have him, for Washington, on Wednesday of this week, the 16th instant, and to report to you the latter part of this week.

I am sir,
Your obedient servant
J. A. Leonard,
Appointed Consul General
at Shanghai.

JUL 18 1880

File

No. 289] July 26th 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject: Acknowledgment.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Instructions Nos 118 & 119 and

Circulars May 2nd & 27th &

June 8th & 10th 1889.

No. 289

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 26th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir;

I have the honor to acknowledge Department instructions Nos. 118 and 119 dated June 12th and 14th 1889. also Circulars dated May 2nd and 27th and June 8th and 10th 1889. all of which will meet with my careful attention.

The papers mentioned in your instruction No. 118 have been received.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

Votre obéissant serviteur

J. D. Keyser

Consul General.

Mr Scanlan

No. 290 July 26 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 26 1889
RECEIVED.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Replies to Circular May 2nd/89

for R. G. Hinton,
U. S. G. Survey

No. 290

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 26 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, In accordance with the Departments circular instruction dated May 2nd. last on the subject of Irrigation and the reclaiming of arid land, I have the honor to state that I have made diligent inquiry in hopes of forwarding the Department a useful report on the subject of irrigation in China.

Following the Departments inquiries in their order I have to report as follows:

1.- No information obtainable.

2.- Rice fields are usually flooded from rivers streams and canals.

3.- There is no system of storage of water for irrigation.

4. All irrigation throughout this section of China (if flooding rice fields may be called irrigation)

is

is carried on by individuals.
No further information under this heading obtainable.
5. Warm moist and fertile.
6. The present means of pumping water from streams into fields has been practiced in China from time immemorial.
In general: From Mr. G. James Morrison an English civil engineer who has had much experience in China I learn that from observation made during extensive journeys in the interior of this Country he has seen no other means of irrigation than the system of pumping from streams directly into the fields, save the more laborious method he saw in the northern sections of China of lifting water in buckets and throwing it over the bank by hand.
On the island of Formosa

he

he saw a more extensive system of irrigation - the waters being conducted down the hills for some distance.

From Mr. John Fryer, a distinguished sinologue to whom I applied for assistance in making this report, and who obtained his information from Chinese sources, I learn that in northern Shan-si an arid tract of land has been reclaimed by irrigation. The information is so meager that I merely mention it. In many sections of China there is at the present day extensive tracts of arid land and no attempts are made to reclaim them.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

Mr Scanlan

No. 291] July 26 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Cotton Trade - Report -

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Statistics of importations: stock:
rate of import duty and prices, given

(Report filed for publication)

No. 291

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 26th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

In the Department's circular instruction dated May 27th and received July 15, 1889, I am directed to prepare a report upon the cotton textiles imported into this Consular district covering the following points:

1. Quantity and kind imported, per annum.
2. Weight per yard.
3. How purchased
4. Place of manufacture and whence imported.
5. Duties charged thereon.

In making reports on the trade

trade of Shanghai, which I have done as often as the arduous and varied duties of the office has permitted of. I have from time to time furnished the Department with all the information I have been able to obtain on this, the most important branch of our trade. I cannot obtain such information as will enable me to give a technical report on the numerous phases of this intricate business. Our merchants meet the sharpest of competition and naturally will not disclose their own secrets.

In answer to point 1 I beg

beg to refer to Inclosure No 1. 1
which shows the import of
cotton goods from Foreign
countries for 1887 and 1888,
and Inclosure No. 2 showing 2
the imports and stocks for
the first half year of 1889.

In answer to points 2
and 3 I refer to Inclosure
No. 3 which is a report made 3
by the Shanghai Chamber
of Commerce dated July 13th
giving weight, duty and
market price of the principal
lines of cotton goods.

In answer to points 3 + 4:
Our merchants either have
branches or correspondents
in the leading cotton goods
markets of the United States
through whom they buy or receive
consignments on commission.

The places of manufacture
I have no data regarding.
Cotton goods are imported

from

from New York principally
The Hai Kwan Tael in which
the Customs Revenue is paid
is equivalent to U.S. $1.05.
The Shanghai Tael and
the U.S. Dollar are for all
practical purposes the same.
The picul is equivalent to
133⅓ lbs avordupois.

I have the honor to be
Sir, Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

List of enclosures.
1. Table of imports
2. Chamber of Commerce statement
3. Do report

No. 293 July 27th 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 31 1889
RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Return's quarter ending June 30th 1889.

Enclosure no 7 missing in the despatch. Enclosure in Nos 293 & 294 may include No. 7.

No. 292

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 27th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I send you enclosed the accounts and returns of this office for the quarter ending June 30th 1889 as per the subjoined list of enclosures.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. H. Kennedy

Consul General

List of enclosures

1. Monthly abstract of Bills of Health
2. Digest of Invoice Book
3. Arrivals & departures of American vessels
4. Names of deceased citizens & seamen
5. Record of Notarial services
6. Summary of business
7. Rent & Miscellaneous expense account Form 90.
8. Clerk hire account
9. Interpreters account
10. Marshals account
11. Return.

(Form No. 121.)

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Marines, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by, or deposited with J. D. Kennedy, U. S. Consul at Shanghai China from April 1st to June 30th 1889, inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAME OF PERSON.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
May 22nd	Charles Brown	Naturalized	Capt of Am Armacao Rocha	Shanghai	Estate under administration	

J. D. Kennedy U. S. Consul. General

File

No. 295. July 27th 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy, Consul General. to the State Department

Subject: ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 31 1889
DIVISION OF

Quarterly Account quarter ended June 30th/89.

No. 293.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 27th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith Gail account for the quarter ending June 30th 1889. To balance this account I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State in the usual manner (my Draft No 1 for four hundred and seventy 46/100 ($470.46/100) dollars and ask Departmental protection I am

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

Enclosure

No 1. Gail Account with vouchers.

T.M.

N.

File

No. 294 July 27th 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General to the State Department

Subject:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 31 1889
RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Form 90. quarter ending June 30th/89

No. 294

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 27th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

To balance my Rent and Miscellaneous account for the quarter ending June 30th 1889 I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State Draft No 2 for eight hundred and twenty one 79/100 ($821.79/100) dollars U.S. Currency.

T.M.

I have the honor to be Sir: Your obedient servant

J.V. Kennedy

Consul General.

File

No. 295 July 27th 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Keasbey Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 31 1889
RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Returns for year ending June 30th 1889

No. 295

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 27th 1889

Hon. William F. Whapton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I send you enclosed my Returns for the year ending June 30th 1889.

I have the honor to be

Sir;

Your obedient servant

[signature]

Consul General.

List of Enclosures.

1. Return of Exports

2. Aggregate of Fees received

Shanghai

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 9 1889
RECEIVED

Rochester Minnesota
August 7th 1889.

Hon. William F. Wharton
Acting Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir -

I respectfully report that I have this today, for my post at Shanghai, expecting to take the Pacific Mail steamer at San Francisco on the 31st inst., for Yokahama on the way to Shanghai.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant
J. A. Leonard
Consul General.

Marriages

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 13 1889
RECEIVED.

File

No. 296 August 9th 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Acknowledgement of Department
Circulars June 22nd & 25th 1889.

No. 296.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, August 9th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge Departmental Circulars dated June 22nd and 25th 1889. The instructions contained therein will meet my careful attention.

I have the honor to be

Sir!

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

CONSULAR BUREAU.

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 25 1889
RECEIVED

No. 297 August 23 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
SEP 25 1889

Acknowledges Department's instruction July 9th 1889

No. 297

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, August 28th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's instruction dated July 8th, 1889 announcing the appointment by the President of Mr. Joseph A. Leonard of Minnesota as Consul General at Shanghai, and directing me to turn over to him the records and archives etc. of this Consulate General.

The instruction therein contained shall be promptly and strictly complied with, immediately on the arrival of Mr Leonard.

I have the honor to be Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 11 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 298] Sept 13 1889 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Kennedy *Consul General.* *to the State Department*

Subject:— Acknowledgment.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

No. 298

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, September 13th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the following instructions from the Department:

No. 120 dated July 2nd 1889
" 121 " " 3rd 1889
" 122 " " 16th 1889
" 123 " " 17th 1889
" 124 " " 19th 1889
" 125 " " 24th 1889
" 126 " " 29th 1889
" 127 " " 30th 1889

Circular of July 10th 1889
" " " 13th 1889
" " " 15th 1889
" " " 31st 1889

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
J. Kennedy
Consul General.

on

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 11 1889
RECEIVED.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

Mr Scanlan

No. 299] Sept 13 1889 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Kennedy *Consul General.* *to the State Department*

Subject: Canals in China.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Repat

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Usual Course
OCT 11 1889

No. 299

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, September 13th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

With further reference to the Department's circular instruction dated July 31st 1889, wherein I am requested to prepare reports upon canals &c. I have the honor to state that I have no data regarding the details of the workings of the canals of China. Beyond the fact that throughout this section of China they are numerous, and crowded with traffic, no reliable information is obtainable.

For twenty centuries no new canals have been dug, and those now in use are in very poor repair.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. P. Kennedy

Consul General

CONSULAR BUREAU

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 11 1889

Mr. Scanlan

No. 300 Sept 13 1889 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Kennedy *Consul General.* *to the State Department*

Subject:— Pilotage.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Report.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Usual course
OCT 11 1889

No. 300

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, 188

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose herewith a report on the subject of Pilotage Light Dues, Tonnage Dues and Quarantine in accordance with instructions contained in the Department's Circular dated July 15, 1889

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant

J. R. Kamer
Consul General.

List of Inclosures.
1 Report and 2 Publications

No._____

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, September 13th 1889

Report on Pilotage, Light Dues, Tonnage Dues and Quarantine of the Port of Shanghai.

Pilotage

Q Is pilotage compulsory in all cases for vessels of the country in which you are stationed, as well as for foreign vessels.

A. No.

Q Are pilot charges the same for vessels of the country in which you reside, as well as foreign vessels? Does any flag enjoy special privileges in this regard? Do vessels in distress and foreign war vessels pay pilotage?

A. 1. Yes. 2. No. 3. Yes.

Light Dues.

No light dues are collected.

For general characters of lights see the inclosed publication (page 11) entitled "List of the Chinese light-houses, light-vessels, buoys and Beacons"

1

Tonnage Dues

Tonnage Dues.

Q. Are tonnage dues collected from all classes of vessels, whether in the foreign or coasting trade, laden or in ballast?

A. Yes, on all vessels coming under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Maritime Customs. Native junks do not report to the Customs.

Q Is there any discrimination in regard to flag?

A. No.

Q Do vessels of any nationality enjoy special privileges?

A. No. (See Treaty concluded June 18, 1858 articles IX, X + XI and article III of the Supplemental treaty concluded November 17, 1880.

Quarantine.

Q What are the rules as to quarantine?

A "A vessel arriving with a contagious disease on board, shall not come nearer the lower limit of the Harbor than one mile, shall fly at the fore a yellow flag, and shall not

not allow any one to disembark or come on board, without permission from the Harbor Master's Office"

There are no other rules regarding quarantine: they are established by the Imperial Maritime Customs with the consent of the Treaty Powers.

Publications.

I enclose a copy of 'General Regulations for the Pilotage Service; with Local Rules and Byelaws for Shanghai. 1/2

J. O'Kennedy
Consul General.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 11 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 301] Sept 13, 1889 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Kennedy *Consul General.* *to the State Department*

Subject:— Acknowledgment
ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
OCT 11 1889

Item safe for office -

No. 301

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, September 13th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I beg to thank the Department for granting my request for a safe for this Consulate General.

I note that it was shipped at Baltimore on the 17th of July last.

It will be duly acknowledged upon its arrival.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. R. Jenney

Consul General.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

Con

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 11 1889
RECEIVED.

W. Scanlon.

No. 302] Sept 13 1889 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Kennedy *Consul General.* *to the State Department*

Subject:— Sorghum

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Inform Secy of Agriculture -
Ack. by Number and File.
OCT 11 1889

Repat re seeds

No. 302

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, September 13th 1889

Hon. William F. Morton

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

With further reference to the Department's Circular dated July 13th last wherein I am instructed to collect and forward for the use of the Department of Agriculture a small sample of the seeds of each variety of sorghum grown in this Consular district I regret to say that the seeds of this years crop are not yet sufficiently ripe to forward.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. O'Kennedy

Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 24 1889
RECEIVED.

Con

Note deaths &c

Notes
Archives

SH

Oct 26 89

No. 303] Sept. 20 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Reporting deaths.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Death of

Alexander McCaffin ✓
William B. Bain and ✓
Charles A. Smith. ✓

No. 303

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, September 20th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have to report the following deaths of United States citizens at this port,

On the 11th of September 1889,
Alexander McCappin aged 60 years.

On the 12th of September 1889,
William B. Bain aged 54 years.

On the 12th of September 1889,
Charles A. Smith aged 57 years.

McCappin and Bain were Yangtze pilots, and Smith was master of an American lorcha. They had all resided in Shanghai for many years.

I have appointed Mr. W. S. Emens administrator of the estates of Bain and Smith as there will be litigation in both estates over which I will have to pass judgment as Consul General.

[illegible]

acting judicially, and were I to administer the estate in my official capacity I would be in the anomalous position of judge and defendant.

To avoid this and in the interest of the estates of which there are no heirs or representatives I prefer to appoint an Administrator and in this course of procedure in similar cases I have had the approval of our Ministers at Peking.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 24 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 304] Sept. 20 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject: Coroners Inquest.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Death of William B. Sain.
Coroner's jury: their verdict inclosed.

No. 304

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, September 20/7 1887

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I inclose herewith a copy of the verdict found by the coroner's jury in the matter of the death of William B. Bain whose death I reported in my No. 303.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

One Inclosure

"Copy"

In THE UNITED STATES COURT
FOR THE
CONSULAR DISTRICT OF
SHANGHAI. CHINA.

Before E. D. Kennedy Consul General of the United States, sitting as Coroner, in the Matter of the Coroners inquest on the body of — William B. Bain, the undersigned jurors summoned to appear before the said Consul General and Coroner, on this 12th day of September 1889, to inquire into the cause of the death of the said William B. Bain whom it is alleged expired suddenly at No. 12. Old China Street Shanghai, having been duly sworn according to law and having made such inquisition after inspecting the body of said deceased and hearing the evidence adduced upon our oaths each and all do say that we find that the deceased was named William B. Bain. That he was a citizen of the United States of America aged about 54 Years and that he came to his death from natural causes which are believe to have been due to various disease of the heart and aneurism of the aorta. That he expired at his residence between the hours of seven and nine on this 12th day of September 1889.

So say we all.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL
SEP 20 1889
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

In the matter of the death of William B. Bain.

Verdict of Coroners Jury.

Consul Read at Shanghai to Dept.
Sept. 20/89
No. of Desp. 304
Only inclosure

A. Vincent. Foreman
William Gilbert
E. M. Bennett
} Jurors.

Subscribed in open Court
before me this 12th day of
September A.D. 1887

J. D. Kennedy
Consul General
& Coroner.

(L.J.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 28 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 305] Sept 27 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Appointment of successor.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS

The Consul General thanks the Department for the treatment he has received

No. 305

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, September 27th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I desire before turning over this Consulate General to my successor, Dr. Leonard, who is to arrive here on the 1st proximo, to return to the Department my sincere thanks for the uniform courtesy and consideration with which I have ever been treated; and although by the change of National Administration my official head has fallen, yet I beg to assure the distinguished Secretary of State and yourself of my appreciation of your uniform kindness and cordial acquiescence in suggestions made by me for the good of the office.

I give it over with a consciousness that I have endeavored to discharge its duties. As to how far I have succeeded or as to the satisfaction I have given the Department it is not

not for me to pay or know.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

on

Note deaths

No. 316. Consulate General of the United States
at Shanghai. September 30th 1889.
To the Department of State.

Mr Kennedy Consul General.

Subject: Accounts and Returns for the
Quarter ending Sept. 30th 1889.

No. 306

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, September 30th 1889

Hon. William F Wharton

Asst. Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose herewith the Accounts and Returns of this office for the quarter ending September 30th, 1889, as per subjoined list of inclosures.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

List of Inclosures.

✓ 1. Monthly abstract of Bills of Health.

✓ 2. Digest of Invoice Book

✓ 3. Arrivals and Departures of American vessels

4. Names of deceased citizens and seamen.

(over)

5. Record of Notarial Services
6. Summary of business
7. Rent and Miscellaneous Expense account
8. Clerk hire account
9. Interpreter's account
10. Marshal's account
11. Marshal's Return.

(Form No. 121.)

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by, or deposited with J. C. Kennedy, U. S. Consul General at Shanghai China from July 31st to September 30 1889, inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.		NAME OF PERSON.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
September	11th	Alexander McCaffrie	Naturalized	Pilot	Shanghai		Returned Signed by Deputy Administrator U.S. Consul
"	17th	W. B. Bain	Canada	"	"		
"	"	Chas A Smith	Naturalized	Capt "Lorcha"	"		" "
"	"	"	"	Mate "	"		" "

J. C. Kennedy
U. S. Consul General

Form No 121

U.S. Consulate General

at

Shanghai China

Names of deceased citizens & seamen.

Enclosure No 4

Despatch - 306.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 13 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 307

Consulate General of the U.S.
at Shanghai.
September 30th 1889.

Mr Kennedy & The Department of State

Subject: Rent and Miscellaneous Expense account.

No. 317

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, September 30th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

To balance my Rent and Miscellaneous account for the quarter ending September 30th 1889, I have drawn on the Hon. Secretary of State my draft No. 3 for Mex $685 36/100.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. O. Kennedy
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 13 1889
RECEIVED

No. 308. Consulate General of the U.S.
at Shanghai
September 30th 1889
Mr. Kennedy to the Dept of State.
Subject:
Jail account.

No. 308

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, September 30th 1889

Hon. William F Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith Jail account for the Quarter ending September 30th. To balance this account I have drawn on the Hon. Secretary of State, in the usual manner my Draft No. 2 for U.S. Gold $650 30 and request the Department's kind protection.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient Servant

J. O'Kennedy

Consul General.

Shanghai

ack'd and forwarded
October 7'89.

Owatonna Minnesota,
Oct, 1st 1889.

The Hon. Secretary of State;
Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, from the State Department, of a notice of my appointment as Deputy Consul General at Shanghai, China.

I accept the appointment and will transmit my official bond according to instructions.

Upon receipt of notice of the approval of my bond, I shall start immediately for my post.

I shall prefer to have my

passport addressed to me here, if it can be done at the time notice of the approval of my bond is transmitted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Mark B. Sumrall.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 13 1889
RECEIVED

No. 309] Oct 1 1889 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Kennedy *Consul General.* *to the State Department*

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Acknowledgement of despatches
Nos 128. 130 & 131.

No. 309.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 1st 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the following instructions from the Department,

No. 128, dated August 12th
No. 129, " " 16th
No. 130, " " 17th
No. 131, " " 20th

No. 131 informs me that an allowance for messenger service at the rate of $96.00 per annum, is allowed this Consulate General for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1890.

I have the honor to be Sir;

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 13 1889
RECEIVED

No. 309 Oct 2 1889 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai*

Mr. Kennedy *Consul General.* *to the State Department*

Subject: Turning over charge.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

No. 309

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 27 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform the Department that I have this day delivered over to Mr. J. A. Leonard charge of this Consulate General.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

late Consul General.

NOV 13 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 7] Oct. 2d 1889 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Leonard *Consul General.* *to the State Department*

Subject:— Takes over charge.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

The Consul General informs the Department that he has assumed charge and incloses certificate and inventory.

No. 7

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 2nd, 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to inform the Department that I arrived at Shanghai on the evening of the 30th of September, and have today assumed charge of this Consulate General.

I inclose herewith an Inventory of the Government property connected with the Consulate and the joint certificate - Form 5. as required by the Consular Regulations thereto attached.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard.

Consul General.

One Inclosure.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai October 2nd, 1889

We certify, on this the second day of October the services of J. D. Kennedy ceased and he is entitled to his Salary, or fees including said day; and that the services of J. A. Leonard commenced the day following he having received the archives, & full and complete inventory of which is hereto annexed, as required by the Consular Regulations Article VIII.

J. A. Leonard.
U. S. Consul General

J. D. Kennedy
late U. S Consul General.

Inventory

General Office

2 Safes

35 Record Books

3 Desks

1 Table

1 Revolving Chair

3 Chairs

2 Gas fixtures

1 " fet. for sealing

1 Counter

1 Lot of Forms and Stationery,

1 Coal Scuttle (Worn out)

1 Letter Press Stand etc

1 Wax Seal

1 Dry Seal

1 Date Stamp

1 Drop Light

Compradores Room
10 Record Books
1 Clock. 2 Desks
1 Gas fixture
1 " Set for sealing

Store Room
2 Tables (1 in Servants room)
1 Form case
1 Gas fixture

Lower Hall
1 Bulletin board
1 Coat of Arms
2 Gas fixtures
3 Mats
2 Wooden benches

Upper Hall
1 Hat rack
2 Door Mats
1 Court Calendar
1 Gas fixture
7 Door Signs

Interpreters Room

1 Desk and furniture

1 Revolving Chair

1 " old.

4 Chinese Chairs and 2 tea pots

2 Chairs

3 Gas fixtures

1 Safe containing Land Registers and Title Deeds

14 Vol. Encyclopedia Americana

42 " Annals of Congress.

Sundry Volumes of Consular Reports and Customs Returns

Chinese Seals

1 Glass door case containing Chinese Records, despatches, despatch books and a lot of blank land deeds in Chinese and English

7 Maps

Letter press Stand &c.

Archive Room

Sundry Court archives, old despatches, books, records and press Copies.

Clerk of the Courts Room

3 Desks
1 Revolving Chair
3 Sets pigeon holes
3 Chairs
1 Case for books & papers
1 Letter press & Stand
1 Eyelet Machine (broken)
1 Safe
1 Statistical atlas
Lot of forms
3 Ink Stands and Sundry desk furniture
2 Associates draw boxes
5 Miscellaneous books of records
9 Despatch entry books in use
3 Dockets
3 Minute books } Count
8 Press copy books
1 Websters Dictionary small
1 Clerks Seal
1 Date Stamp
4 Registers in use — 2 old ones
1 Criminal record book
2 Marshall " "

Court Room

Carpeted platform
Judges bench
Counsel and reporters tables
1 Clerks desk
1 Interpreters desk
Prisoners dock
Witness Stand
4 Large Chairs
10 Small Chairs
2 Gas fixtures
1 Bible
6 Ink stands
1 Pair of Curtains and Cornice.

Consular Clerks Room

1 Desk
1 Table
2 Book racks
3 Chairs
1 Gas fixture

A quantity of Volumes of Diplomatic correspondence, Consular and other reports Statutes at Large and trade Circulars.

Consul Generals Room

Desk, desk furniture and Chair

2 Leather Covered Chairs

Matting and Carpet for floor

Official Seal

Date Stamp

4 Chairs

1 Clock

1 Websters Dictionary

1 Gas fixture

2 Pictures

2 Stands

Five Book Cases

No 1 Contains

Benedicts Admiralty

Elliots Am. Diplomatic Code. Vol. 2.

Kents Kluegs Theatise

Laws of Shipping - Dixon

China 1853 - 57.

Chitty's, Blackstone

Commercial Digest

Weskett's Insurance

Jacobsens Sea Laws

Goulds pleadings

China & Compulsory Enlistment

Treatise and Code of U.S.
International Law. Fergusons
Brightleys Federal Digest.
" Digest. 2 Vols
Greenleaf on Evidence 3 Vols
Smiths Leading Cases 4 "
Adams Equity
Cooleys Blackstone 2 Vols
Story on Agency
Parsons on Contracts 3rd Vol. only
Wheatons Elements of Int. Law
Abbott on Shipping
Laws of U.S. Navy & Marine Corps
U.S. Revenue Laws
Hughs Digest.
1867 Bankrupt Law
The Law Reports Vol. 1.
Opinions of Attorney General
Vols 1. VIII. XI. XIII. XIV. XV. XVI.
Digest of Opinions of Attorney General
1789 – 1881.
40 Vols Diplomatic Correspondence
and Foreign Relations
4 Books of forms
10 Vols U.S. Statutes at Large

Political Code of Cala 2 Vols
Civil " " 2 "
" Proceedings

Case No 2 Contains Stationery

Case No 3 Contains Bound Correspondence

Case No 4. U.S. Reports Otts Vols
91-126.
Sawyers Vols 1-4.
Whartons Law of Evidence 2 Vols
Howards Reports Vols 1-24 (Vol. 11. Missing)
Wallaces Reports 4 Vols
Blacks " 2 "
Dealys " 1 "
Johnsons Chancery Reports 1-7.
Waits Actions & Defences 7 Vols & index
Whartons, Intl. Law Digest 3 Vols & appendix
Millers Reports 4 Vols
Conklings Admr. 20 Vols
Parsons on Marine Law 2 Vols
Story on the Constitution
" Equity and Jurisprudence
Kents Commentaries 4 Vols.

Cooleys Const: Limitations
Commentaries on American Law. Wharton.
Williams on Executors. 2 Vols
Whartons Conflict of Laws
Dillons Municipal Corporations
Bishop on Marriage & Divorce
Whartons Criminal Law. 2 Vols.
Archbolds Criminal practice & pleadings.
Russell on Crime 2 Vols
Bishop on Criminal Law 2 Vols
Redwood on Wills 3 Vols

Case No 5 Contains N.C. Herald bound
1870 to end of June 1887.
Story on Contracts
Chitty on Contracts
Miscellaneous Reports

Case No 6 contains
American Decisions Vols 1-100.
and Am. Dig. Digests
Curtis's Reports. Vols 1-22.

Gaol.

Cook House

1 Small Cooking Stove

1 Meat Safe

3 Tables

3 Scales

1 Axe

1 Hatchet

2 Wooden Baskets

9 Tin pans 9 tin Plates 9 tin Spoons

Yard.

7 Water Kongs

1 " Kettle

1 Hanging Lamp

3 Mats

1 Coat of Arms

Inner Hall

2 Tables

2 Wooden Forms

1 Stove & Piping –

1 Book Case Glass doors and about 50 books

No 1. Cell

1 Bedstead & bed.

2 Blankets

No 2 Cell

12 Old Blankets (Condemned)

No 3 Cell

1 Bedstead Mattress & 2 Blankets

No 4 Cell

1 Bedstead Mattress & 2 Blankets

No 5 Cell

1 Bedstead Mattress & 2 Blankets

No 6 Cell

1 Bedstead Mattress & 2 Blankets

Gaol Store Room

2 Canisters of tea & Coffee

6 Sticks 5 Rot. filled

3 Single Blocks

1 Snatch block

1 Double block

1 Watering pot

1 Beam Scale

05 Ensigns

1 Pendant

8 Fathoms of New Rope

1 Paint brush

1 Mail flag

2 Ensigns

Jail bath room

1 Washing table and stand

Upper Hall

1 Door mat

1 Roll of matting

1 Clock

11 Hand irons

1 Pair shackels

Lot of keys for Cells

No 4 Cell

1 Bedstead & arm Chair

No 8 Cell

1 Bedstead & mattress & 2 blankets

No 9 Cell

1 Bedstead Mattress & 2 blankets

No 10 Cell

2 Arm Chairs

Jail Corridor

1 Writing table

1 Chair

1 Stove & piping

2 Stoves

1 Gas fixture

2 Sedan Chairs

Post Office

2 Tables

7 Sorting cases

4 Stamps

1 Scale

2 Mail boxes for drop letters

5 Gas fixtures

3 Scales.

U.S. Consulate
General Shanghai.

Inventory of
Govt. property

Dated Oct. 2, 1889.

and inclosed in
Mr. Leonard's No. 7
to the Dept.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 13 1889
RECEIVED.

M

Nov. 18, 1889. ✓

To Mr. Lincoln
Nov. 22/89
Phillips

No. 8] Oct. 7 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Death of Thomas O'Brien.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Thomas O'Brien a citizen of the U.S. killed on board the British barque Sea Swallow, of which he was master, while on the high sea. A question of jurisdiction in respect to an Inquest arises between the U.S. Consul General and the British authorities.

No. 8

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 7th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, It becomes my duty to report the death of Thomas O'Brien, a citizen of the United States, and in connection therewith I respectfully ask to direct your attention to a question of jurisdiction that has arisen in the case.

I was called upon at my place of residence on the evening of Wednesday October 2nd, after business hours by Inspector Cameron, of the Shanghai Police, and informed that Captain O'Brien of the British merchant ship "Sea Swallow", a coasting vessel bringing coals to this port from Japan, had been killed about midnight of the previous night in an altercation with some of his crew on the high seas. The Inspector had just been informed that Captain O'Brien was a citizen of the United

United States and desired to know whether an inquest should be held by authority of the United States. I informed him that I was of the impression that the case was one of which the British Authorities had jurisdiction but I would decide the next morning.

On reaching the Consulate General in the morning I was handed by my predecessor, Consul General Kennedy, a note from R. A. Mowatt Judge of the British Supreme Court, (a copy of which I transmit herewith marked inclosure one) which it will be seen, was addressed to my predecessor in ignorance of the transfer of the Consulate General to me, it having taken place only the day previous. 1/

I found that there was no knowledge in this Consulate General of the establishment by Consul General Denny of any such precedent as

is mentioned in Inclosure one, and I caused a message to be sent to the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court to ascertain whether there was any such case on record in that office. I have never received any answer to that message.

I had been informed that decomposition of the corpse was taking place and it was evident that if an inquest was held, it should be done as soon as possible, and though I was then, as I am now, of the opinion that jurisdiction of the case was in the British Authorities, I thought it inexpedient to refuse to hold the inquest if jurisdiction was refused by them.

I accordingly sent to the Judge of the Supreme Court the communication a copy of which I inclose marked Inclosure two. 2/

In reply, I received the note a copy of which I inclose, marked

Inclosure

Inclosure Three (3) 3/

Under those circumstances I proceeded to hold the inquest a report of which I inclose marked Inclosure four. 4/

I felt obliged to hold the inquest because such action is customary here by Consuls, and the British authorities declining to act a refusal on my part to take any notice of the fact that a citizen of the United States had been killed, would appear like a great lack of interest on the part of the representative of our Government in its citizens - and for further reason that it was possible that the precedent claimed had been established.

On the 4th instant after the inquest had been held I received the official communication a copy of which I inclose herewith marked Inclosure five - 5/

I would suggest in

answer

answer to the same that the writer seems to overlook the difference between administering the estate of a person in the position of Capt. O'Brien, to which his reasoning might apply, and this case of a captain of a British ship found dead on his ship on which the United States Consul General has as a matter of international law, no right to enter for the performance of official duty. I do not see why the person in charge of a British ship would not be legally justified in refusing admission to his ship if he so chose for such a purpose.

The prosecution for the killing being clearly under the jurisdiction of the British authorities, it seems to me plain that the inquest, the chief object of which is to ascertain what, if any, crime has been committed should be held by the prosecuting government.

In this case five of the seamen

of

of the ship are held in arrest by the Municipal Authorities who will take the prisoners before the British Court today.

In reply to inclosure five I sent an answer a copy of which I inclose marked inclosure six. 6

I would respectfully ask for instructions as to whether, in case of the death of a British subject on a United States ship in which he is employed, under circumstances rendering an inquest advisable, jurisdiction for that purpose is not vested in the United States - and whether there can be any authority for waiving jurisdiction?

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard.

Consul General

List of Inclosures.

1. Judge Mowat to J. D Kennedy
2. Consul Genl. Leonard to Judge Mowat
3. Judge Mowat's unofficial reply
4. Copy of Inquest proceedings
5 Judge Mowat to Consul General
6 Consul General to Judge Mowat.

Supreme Court.
3rd Oct. /89

My dear friend Kennedy.

I am informed that Capt. O'Brien was an American Citizen. Under these circumstances I presume the U.S. Authorities will hold the inquest. Some years ago the point came up, and the U.S. Consul General of the day (Mr Penny I think) held the inquest.

From what Dr Sloan tells me, the inquest should be held as soon as possible decomposition having already begun.

Yours truly
(Signed) W. A. Howat.

P.S. If this note have been sent to Mr Leonard, please hand it to him, as I have had no official intimation of his having taken over charge. Have my writing to you.

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
OCT
7
1889
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Despatch No. 8

Inclosure No. 1

U. S. Consulate General
Shanghai October 3rd 1889.

Sir:

I have before me your note of this date addressed to my predecessor, Gen. Kennedy in reference to the death of Captain O'Brien, which General Kennedy has handed to me.

I find that Captain O'Brien is registered in this Consulate General as a citizen of the United States of America.

While doubtful of my jurisdiction in the case, I do not feel at liberty to decline to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of an American, if, as you suggest, a precedent has been established for doing so under the circumstances. I have had the records of this Consulate General searched and no record can be found of any case in which an inquest was held by Consul General Denny under circumstances similar to the present.

My Vice Consul General Mr Emens wrote promptly this morning to the Clerk of the Supreme Court, for the record in his Court, if any, as to the case referred to.

It is evident that steps for holding an inquest should be taken today, therefore I write without further delay, to say

That

Enclosure No. 2

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL SHANGHAI OCT 3 1889

that if you decline jurisdiction in the matter, I will take steps to have an inquest held under the authority of the United States, afterwards reporting the case to my Government for instructions to govern similar cases in future.

If I should hold the inquest it would be agreeable to me to have such representation of your Government as you may designate present to witness the proceedings.

Will you kindly let me hear from you in answer to this, or I would be pleased to see you personally if you so desire.

Unless I hear from you within an hour from your receipt of this I will consider that you tender me jurisdiction in the matter, and will order the inquest.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient Servant.
Signed J. A. Leonard
Consul General.

N. A. Marat Esq.
Asst Judge
H. B. M. Supreme Court.
Shanghai.

Supreme Court 3d Oct. 1889

Dear Sir.

To avoid the delay even of an hour, I send you at once a note in reply to your official just received.

My view of the matter is that the enquiry into the cause of death of an American citizen on board is properly held by the American authorities, and that the circumstance that the deceased was at the time of his death a master of a British Ship makes no difference. In the converse case of the death of a British subject, the master of a foreign ship, I should certainly think it my duty to hold the enquiry. In deference to your wish, I have requested Mr Brown H. M. Shipping Vice Consul to attend the inquest.

P. S. I will of course answer your official letter.

Yours Faithfully
(signed) K N Nowat

J. A. Leonard. Esqr.
U. S. Consul General.

1889
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Despatch No. 8
Inclosure No. 3

Copy sent to Mrs Perkins.

(Copy)

In THE UNITED STATES COURT
FOR THE
CONSULAR DISTRICT OF
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Copies Alec. 6.89.

An inquisition taken for the people of the United States at the Court Room of the Consular Court of the United States of America, at Shanghai on the third and fourth days of October A.D. 1889

before J. A. Lenard Consul General, upon the view of the body of Thomas O'Brien a citizen of the United States which when so viewed was lying dead in the cabin of the British Barque "Sea Swallow" upon the oaths of Edward H Dunning, David C. Jansen and Henry Sylvia citizens of the United States residing in Shanghai who being duly sworn to inquire on the part of the people of the United States into all the circumstances attending the death of the said Thomas O'Brien and by whom the same was procured, and in what manner, and when

and when the said Thomas O"Brien came to his death do say upon their oaths, as aforesaid that the said Thomas O"Brien was a citizen of the United States, That he was Master of the British Barque "Sea Swallow at the time of his death, That he died while of board said barque while she was bound from Nagasaki to Shanghai between the hours of twelve midnight on the first of October and one o' clock on the second of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine. And the said Jurors upon their oaths aforesaid further say that the said Thomas O"Brien died from certain cuts and wounds produced by some sharp instrument causing death within four hours from the time said wounds were received. From

the evidence adduced there is reason to believe that said acts and omissions were inflicted by Archie Barnard. Yee Kung Lok and another of the crew of the "Sea Swallow" to the Jury unknown

In witness whereof the said Coroner and the Jurors aforesaid have to this inquisition set their hands and seals this fourth day of October 1889

J. A. Lenard
Consul Emeritus
and Coroner

E. N. Simms
J. C. Jansen
Henry Tyler
Jurors

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
OCT 7 1889
SHANGHAI, CHINA

Dispatch No. 8

Inclosure No. 4

H. B. M. Supreme Court

Shanghai

Sir. October 4th 1889.

I received yesterday your letter of that date with reference to the holding of an inquest upon the body of Captain O'Brien, and as it was highly desirable that the inquest should be held with the least possible delay, I replied with the view of saving time by a semi official note.

I beg now to confirm in a more formal way the views that I then expressed. It is our practice here to hold inquests when such are necessary, on all British subjects irrespective of the Nationality of the Ship to which they may happen to belong: their Nationality is of course not altered by the incident of their belonging to a Foreign Ship. On the same grounds it is, I conceive, no part of our duty to hold inquests in the case of Foreigners belonging to a British Ship when there are on the spot Authorities of their own Nationality competent to hold such inquiries.

It seems to me, moreover, that the more natural course, and from every point of view the more satisfactory one, is that

inquiries

enquiries of that nature should be held before a properly constituted tribunal of the deceased's own country and according to the forms prescribed by the laws of his country.

It was under the influence of these reasons that I wrote to General Kennedy, as soon as I was informed that the deceased was an American Citizen.

As to the statement in the note, that the point, viz, as to which Officials, American or English, should hold the enquiry into the death of an American Citizen serving on board an English Ship, had arisen before in (I believe) Mr Denny's time, I must withdraw it in view of the facts which you communicate to me, that no record of such an inquest having been held by Mr Denny has been found. I can only say that the impression on my mind was a very strong one. The matter, however, is of little importance since, as I am glad to learn, you propose to report the case home with a view to obtaining instructions for similar cases in future.

I have only to add that, (as stated in my note of yesterday), in deference to your wish that someone should attend the inquest on behalf of Her Majesty's Government I requested Mr. Brown one of Her Majesty's Vice Consuls here to do so.

I have the honor to be.
Sir.
Your Obedient Servant
(Signed) K. A. Nowat.
Assistant Judge.

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
OCT
7
1889
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Despatch No. 8

Inclosure No. 5

N° 28.

U. S. Consulate General
Shanghai October 7th 1889.

Sir;

I have received your official communication of the 4th instant in which in reply to mine of the 3rd instant in reference to the death of Captain Thomas O'Brien.

I have given your views as therein stated careful consideration, but do not see their application to this case in which the Captain of a British Ship was found killed on his Ship.

I will as I have before stated refer the matter to the State Department at Washington.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your Obedient Servant.
(Signed) J. A. Lenard
U. S. Consul General

K. A. Mowat. Esqr.
H. B. M's Assistant Judge
Shanghai.

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
OCT 7 1889
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Despatch No. 8

Inclosure No. 6

Con

Agriculture

To Agr. 11/20

No. 9] Oct. 18 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Rain in the Yangtze valley.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Continuous rains in the Yangtze valley. Fifteen million acres of growing rice despaired of. Rice advances from $3.50 to $4.50 per picul. Cotton crop damaged. Raw Cotton advances 30%.

No. 9

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 18th, 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Throughout the Yang-tse valley steady rains have prevailed since the middle of September, and now, the 18th of October, there are no signs of a change from the dull and continuous wet weather that is causing great anxiety among the Chinese.

Fifteen million acres of growing rice, which six weeks ago bid fair to exceed the average crop in both quantity and quality is now despaired of, as it is believed it cannot ripen.

Within a week the retail price of rice here at Shanghai has risen from $3.50 to $4.50 per picul of 133 pounds.

It is reported that the local steamer companies will send ships to Saigon to load with rice for Shanghai but as yet I am unable to state whether

the

the outlook is so bad as to warrant a great importation.

Even a total failure of the rice crop in the Yang-tse valley would not result in the distress and starvation that was visited upon the northern sections of China during last year, as other food products can be depended upon, and the ability of distributing from a center like Shanghai by means of the numerous water courses is what was lacking in the north and prevented a general distribution of relief.

It may be possible to obtain an abundance of rice from some neighboring country and thus meet the demand for food supplies, but the price in any event will be high, and to an immense population whose hard toil returns them a trifling income that only admits of the lowest grade of existence the result will be calamitous.

The

The annual exportation of rice from Shanghai for the years 1886, 1887, and 1888 is as follows:

1886. 4,531,050 piculs. value $10,197,634.
1887 4,201,908 . . $ 6 831,744.
1888 4,378,265 . . $7,665,604.

The above roughly averages an annual exportation of 9,000,000 bushels valued at $8,000,000, and is exclusive of a large exportation in junks of which no returns are available.

The cotton crop of this section is also greatly damaged by the rains. The price of raw cotton has advanced 30% with a few days.

The following table shows the exportation of Raw Cotton from Shanghai for the same years: viz

1886. 224,206 piculs valued at $3,037,543.
1887. 361,540 . . $4,519,253.
1888. 471,874 . . $6,488,280.

The failure of two staple products like cotton and rice will

will result in a general depression in all lines of trade.

It is too early to estimate its effects on the importation of American goods. but I shall from time to time keep the Department informed in the matter.

The United States does not import cotton or rice from China.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General

Received Nov 22, 89

Mr. Leonard

No. 10 Oct. 18 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Gold Market in China.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS. Copied Nov. 22, 1889.

Exportation of Gold from China.

Statistics concerning same

Thanks

No. 10-

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 18th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

The following facts in relation to the gold market in China are compiled from a recent article in the North China Daily News, published at Shanghai.

Gold has kept its price well in China during recent years. The constant demand from Europe to meet the needs of the countries that have lately established a gold coinage has had its effect on the gold market in China. Germany began to absorb ~~$400,000,000~~. fourteen years ago. It was done in the following manner. There were in 1875 in circulation 640 million marks of small notes equal in United States currency to $160,000,000. They were replaced by notes of 100 marks or about

100

100 marks in value that is $25-
notes, and $50. notes, and by gold
and small coins. Between the
middle of 1875 and the end of
that year notes had been exchanged
for coin to the extent of $75,000,000.
Paper gave place to coin in Europe
just as in the Ming dynasty in China
silver increased in quantity and
the government found that it
would be better not to issue
any more paper notes. ... The
new love for gold in Europe,
has influenced the most distant
money markets. Consequently
Peking, Chefoo and Corea are now
every year sending gold to
Shanghai for transmission to
Europe. They are sending all they
can and as fast as they can get it
ready. Take for instance the
export of gold from Tientsin.
The following figures appear
in the Customs' Reports and it
must be remembered that it
is

is taking gold chiefly that is here entered.

Export of Gold from Tientsin.

1882	Taels of about 1½ oz.	574.414
1883		610,022
1884		112,238
1885		1781,337
1886		1875,976
1887		1706,864
1888		1398,264
1889 (six months)		1044,459

One among ~~six~~ other and ordinary causes for this shipping of gold out of the country is believed to be that its high price has induced the wealthy Chinese, who are understood to keep large amounts always hoarded, to bring it forth and sell it in exchange for silver being induced to do so by the relatively enhanced value of the former metal.

The difference has been so great

great that an ounce of gold would be equivalent in the Shanghai market to twenty-three and sixteenths ounces of silver

This table shows how steady on the whole the outflow now is year after year. It went on increasing till 1886. Then it declined a little. Now it is rising again.

The gold sent from Chefoo to Shanghai is gradually increasing in quantity as may be seen in the following table:—

Export of Gold from Chefoo	Value in Hai kwan Taels *
1881	58,348
1882	68,448
1883	48,893
1884	47,457
1885	69,520
1886	164,648
1887	140,970
1888	233,000
1889 (six months)	66,260

* The Hai kwan at the present rate of exchange is worth $1.15 US Currency

The export rose until 1882. Then it declined during two years. In 1885 it rose again during three years; now it is falling. The highest amount it has reached has been about the value of £300,000 a year.

The following table shows the present condition of the export:-

Export of Gold from Shanghai.

	Value in Haikwan Taels
1886	1,746,248
1887	3,449,853
1888	2,018,899
1889 (six months)	862,875

The maximum was as appears from these figures about $4,150,000 in 1887.

The amount of export is now declining. This is not because the demand in the East is less, but more probably because there is a limit to the quantity of gold which the holders are willing to

convert

convert into silver at the current price.

Trusting that the foregoing will be of interest to the Department,

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 30 1889
RECEIVED.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

Con

Re Mr. Smyth
Leonard Jurisdiction &
Publicity

No. 11] Oct. 26 '188 9 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Mr Smyths Complaint.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Inform the complainant of
Mr. Leonard's report.
NOV 30 1889

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Mr Smyth solicitor complains of
vice Consul General.
Mr. Leonard answers
Department instruction concern-
ing same.

No. 11

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 25th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 7, of September 5th 1889, transmitting the communication of Mr William Smyth in which he charges that the United States Vice Consul General in Shanghai gave a grant of real property belonging to a Mr Butler to a third party without any notification to Mr. Butler.

I have investigated the matter, as instructed by you, and respectfully report as follows:

I transmit, herewith, as enclosure one, a letter from Mr W. D. Emens, Vice Consul General, which embodies a full and accurate statement of the facts 1/

in the case.

I have examined the records in this Consulate General and find nothing irregular or unusual in the case.

I have had an interview with Mr Charles Dowdall, surviving partner of the firm of Mayburgh & Dowdall, the attorneys for the estate of J. M. Butler, and I find that he has no complaint to make of any act done in this Consulate General.

There exists, as a department of this Consulate General, a Land Office in which are filed and registered deeds of real estate within the limits of the Foreign Concession of Shanghai. This department has been, for several years, under the immediate charge of Mr H. D. Emens, who is Vice Consul General and Interpreter.

The course of procedure is for persons claiming title to real es-

tate to bring here their evidences of purchase which have to be submitted to the Chinese authorities. The treaty regulations that all communications between foreigners and Chinese authorities shall be through consuls makes the Consul General, necessarily, the medium of communication between the foreign purchaser and the Chinese authorities. The Chinese authorities are applied to for a deed. They investigate, and if satisfied, send to the consulate a deed which is an instrument in Chinese, with an English translation. It is filed and a memorandum of its contents registered in the Land Office of the Consulate General.

It will be seen that the officer in charge of the Land Office does not give any deed. He merely puts on file the deed

granted by the Chinese government - He is in no sense a judicial officer, and cannot decide claims between parties -

... In this case Mr Wilkinson presented his proofs of title and they were forwarded to the Taotai and the deed issued by the Chinese authorities was filed and registered in this Land Office in the usual course of business -

Then was no reason why Mr Emens should have known, and I am informed that he did not know at the time that the deed to Mr Wilkinson was registered that any one else claimed the land deeded -

No application for a deed for the land in question has ever been presented here for Mr Butler, or for any one else than Mr. Wilkinson -

There has been no cause whatever, for complaint.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General.

One Inclosure.
Mr. Emens to Mr. Leonard

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai Octr. 23d 1889

J.A. Leonard Esquire
Consul General of the United States
Shanghai

Sir:

In accordance with your verbal request respecting the statement of Mr. Wm Smyth, solicitor, in a communication to the Department of State dated August 22nd, 1889, and inclosed in the Departments No. 7 to you wherein it is stated that "the U.S. "Vice Consul at Shanghai gave a grant of "this part of Mr Butler's property to a "third party without any notification "to Mr Butler," I beg to state that I find by reference to the Land Register of this Consulate General that the only land registered thereon against the name of Butler is as follows

M.J. Butler No. 84 for mow 1.5.0.0
" 90 " 1.8.0.0
" 135 " 0.3.2.0

The Register and deeds show on their face, that they have not been endorsed in anyway since September 6th 1866 when B.R. Lewis as Administrator of the Estate of J.W. Butler deceased

transferred the three lots to Michael Joseph Butler.

That I have given a grant of Mr Butler's land to a third party is a mistake which I am glad of an opportunity of correcting.

In the first place Title Deeds for land purchased by Americans and Europeans by virtue of treaty rights are granted by the Chinese authorities only. Such deeds are registered at the various consulates in accordance with regulations and custom coeval with the opening of the port.

In order to understand how Mr. Smyth, Solicitor, could make a statement which is erroneous, and attribute his authority to his client's agents in Shanghai, I went to Mr. Dowdall of the firm of Mytburgh & Dowdall, lawyers, and agents for Mr. M. J. Butler, who informed me that the property that Mr. Smyth refers to has been the subject of correspondence between his firm and Mr. Butler for the past twenty years. The latter lays claim to the lot but his agents have failed in their repeated endeavors to get him to produce documentary evidence of his title. Mr. Dowdall says his firm received notice from Mr. H. S. Wilkinson in February last that he had obtained a title deed

for the lot in question and by referring to the records of this Consulate General I find that on the 13th. of October 1888, Mr. H. J. Wilkinson brought certain Chinese deeds to this office and applied for a Title Deed in the usual manner. The application was transmitted to the Taotai who granted the deed on the 21st day of February following. Mr. Wilkinson, as you know, is a lawyer of repute, and the fact that he presented the Chinese deeds is proof of their genuiness, and of his right to them. At any rate the Chinese authorities after a careful investigation of the matter granted the deed to Mr. Wilkinson. Mr. Butler's agents made no protest at the time nor have they since. They can only attribute Mr. Smyths complaint to his misconception of the facts in this particular case, and his ignorance of the system of granting title to land to foreigners here at Shanghai.

I am Sir

Your obedient Servant

Walter S. Emens

Vice Consul General.

U Consulate Genl.
Shanghai
Oct. 25, 1867

Mr. Lenard
Cons Genl

Desp No. 11
Inc No. 1

Mr. Emens to
Mr. Lenard

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 12 1889

No. 17] Noon 14 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Consular premises.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Report respecting Consular premises in conformity with paragraph 106 of the Consular Regulations

No. 12

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Nov. 14th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to paragraph 106 of the Consular Regulations of 1888 requiring Consular officers, at the earliest opportunity, to prepare and forward to the Department a brief report in relation to offices occupied by them, I have the honor to report as follows:

This consulate general is at present, tenant by sufferance only, of the building occupied by it for fourteen years past.

My predecessor Consul General Kennedy, failing for want of authority to pay a reasonable rent, to renew the lease under which the present site has been held so long, made a contract for the rent of a building yet to be erected.

I respectfully refer to his

despatch

despatch to the Department No. 248 of November 16th 1888

Under the contract, the new building was to have been completed, ready for occupancy before this time, but an unusually rainy season has so interfered with all building that it has been impossible to finish it, and it is not now expected that it will be ready for occupancy before next March, and perhaps not then.

In the meanwhile, the building now occupied by the Consulate General has been sold to the Japanese Mail Steamship Company who have been entitled to possession of it since February 1st 1888 and who undoubtedly would like the use of it but have, ~~so~~ so far, been so kind as not to notify me to vacate it.

It will be seen that I am liable to be called upon at any time to find temporary quarters.

The difficulty of obtaining satisfactory

satisfactory premises for the amount allowed by the Regulations, and the desirableness of our government owning its Consular premises here, and at other posts, and the economy of doing so have been so much written about in connection with this property, and are so thoroughly appreciated by the Department, that it would be superfluous for me to add anything on that point.

Under the circumstances in which he was placed by the failure to renew the lease of the premises at present occupied, my predecessor felt obliged in order to contract for a new location, to accept the only site obtainable at that time, which is a locality undesirable from being in the British instead of the American settlement, and for other reasons, and before I came here, and since the building has been in process of erection, it has transpired that there is a possibility

of

of renting the new building to other tenants and of having a building put up in the American settlement in a more desirable location, to be rented for a consulate general. I have now an understanding, as had my predecessor, with the builders, that, subject to the approval of the Department, if the new building can be rented to some one else, I will wait for the more desirable location. If this is done it will necessitate the occupancy of some temporary location for a year, and probably longer.

I am satisfied that it is advisable to make this conditional arrangement, and hope it may meet with the approval of the Department. Unless another tenant is found for the building now in construction, it will probably be necessary, on its completion, to move the consulate general into it.

The building now occupied by this consulate general is located in what is known as the American

Settlement

Settlement of Shanghai. It is on the river front in the business part of the settlement.

It is a large two story brick building and is used entirely for the business of the consulate general, and for no other purpose.

On the first floor there is a room used for the shipping and invoice business, and an adjoining one used by the comprador, another room used for the post office, and a store room adjoining.

On the second floor are four rooms, one the office of the Consul General, one Court room, one the office of the Vice Consul General and Land Office, and one the office of the Marshal and Clerk of the Court, and a small room used by the Chinese writer.

The rent paid for this building is $1,163.20. made up as follows:
Paid by the Department of State $1,000
Paid by the Postoffice Department $163.20.

Here

There is also, in the same compound, or enclosure, a comfortable two story building used as a jail and for which there is paid a rent of $750 per year. It contains the residence rooms, of the jailor and ten cells.

The payments of rent on both Consulate and jail are made quarterly to the Japanese Mail S.S. Company, the present owner of the building.

The consulate general is protected when not opened for business by a watchman in charge of the building who lives and sleeps in a small outbuilding in the compound. The jail in which the jailor lives and sleeps, is just in the rear of the Consulate general. The watchman is paid by the Department eight dollars a month.

The occupancy of these premises being so temporary, I do not suppose as detailed an account of them is desired by you as otherwise might be.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard
Consul General

CONSULAR BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 22 1889
RECEIVED.

Shanghai.

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Note & file.
NOV 22 1889

Washington, D.C.
November 22, 1889.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I left my late post of duty at Shanghai on the 2nd of October and arrived in this City today, en route for my home at Camden, South Carolina. On my arrival at that place I will report the additional time occupied by me in transit.—

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. D. Kennedy
Late Consul General at Shanghai.

on

Consular Bus

No. 13] Nov. 27th 1889 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Leonard *Consul General.* *to the State Department*

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Approval of Consul Brownell's (Amoy) application for leave of absence.

No. 13

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, November 27th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to transmit herewith with my approval thereof, despatch No. 228 of November 16th. 1889, of Consul Crowell of Amoy, applying for leave of absence.

I have the honor to be Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard.

Consul General.

One Inclosure -

Mr. Crowell's No. 228

Camden S.C Dec 9th 1889

Hon Alvey A Adee
Second Asst Secty
Sir

In reply to your Communication of Dec 4th I have the honor to say. Messrs Wadleigh & Emery as they state, in their Communication to Hon Jas G. Blaine Secty of State, did apply for 600 Transit Passes, and the understanding I had with them Mr Emery was, that the Passes were to be taken gradually, & paid for as taken, but Wm Buchanan, a member of the firm deputed his Brother Jas Buchanan to act for them, and the latter of his own accord offered & agreed to pay for the whole 600 at once. This I regarded as a new arrangement - I could get the Chinese officials to agree to issue only 500 - Before I left Shanghai Only 150 of them had been sent to the Consulate Genl, but Jas Buchanan Manager, that the others would soon be forthcoming, & I collected of the 150, and paid for them & the others 600.

I turned over to A Lennard Esq on the 2nd of Oct and left Shanghai on the 5th. The Passes came in about what d'ofe or a few days after. Wm. Buchanan on his return to Shanghai applied to Mr Lennard for the balance of them, which he refused to deliver. Whereupon Buchanan wrote me and I at once refunded him all monies paid me over & above the sum due for the 150, delivered by me. Lennys Communication was dated before Buchanans return. If he has the manliness sense of justice he ought to have, he has, ere this, written the Department withdrawing this Communication. I acted in perfect good faith in the matter, and have in this as in every other transaction during my connection with the office, the approval of a clear Conscience. I wrote Mr Lennard from Japan and cautioned him to cancel the Passes if not taken up in a reasonable time and that I expected him to pay me the fees due, after taking out a per centage, as it was a transaction which took place during my official Career. W.H. Lennard Esq Vice Consul Seoul knows all of

facts of the matter, and will confirm what I have stated - Please inform me, if my communication is late for this, & excuse the paper on which I write, as I have no official paper.

I have the honor to be
Your Obt Servt
J D Kennedy
late Colonel Lord

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 16 1890

No. 14] December 9' 1889 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Leonard *Consul General.* *to the State Department*

Subject:— Acknowledgment

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

No. 14

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 9th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the following Circular instructions from the Department under date of

August 26th 1889.

" 27th "

" 28th "

September 3rd "

" 4th "

" 28th "

October 18th "

All of the foregoing will have my careful attention.

I have the honor to be Sir;

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 16 1890
RECEIVED

No. 15 Dec. 9th 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Oranges Lemons &c

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Not grown in this Consular District

No. 15

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 9th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

With reference to the Department's Circular dated September 28th 1889, wherein I am instructed to forward a report relative to the cultivation of oranges, lemons, figs and olives, I beg to say that none of these fruits are cultivated within my range of inquiry.

I have the honor to be

Sir;

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General

Con

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 16 1890
RECEIVED

No. 16] Decr. 9th 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Lemarl Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Safe.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

The safe ordered by the Department for this Consulate General arrived December 3d 1889, in good order.

No. 16

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 9th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to the Department's instruction to this Consulate General No. 124, dated July 19th last, I have the honor to state that the safe therein mentioned arrived at Shanghai on the 3rd instant.

It came in good order, and is a creditable example of American manufacture in that line, thereby serving a purpose beyond its usefulness as a safe repository of our archives for it will be seen by numerous people who have business at this Consulate General.

I have the honor to be

Sir;

Your obedient servant

J. H. Leonard,

Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 16 1890
RECEIVED

No. 17] Dec. 11 1889 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Leonard *Consul General.* *to the State Department*

Subject:— Weights and Measures —

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Report sent to the Bureau of Weights and Measures - U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

No. 17

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 11th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to state that by this mail I am sending to the Superintendent of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Office, at Washington a report concerning weights and measures.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Lenard,

Consul General.

Consular Bus

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 16 1890

No. 18] Decr. 11 1889 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Acknowledgment.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Instruction re International Maritime Exhibition received too late for co-operation

No. 18

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 11th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to the Department's circular instruction dated September 21st last relative to the International Maritime Exhibition to be held at Boston from November 4th 1889 to January 4th 1890, I have the honor to state that as this instruction was not received until after the date fixed for the opening of the exhibition I was not able to co-operate with the board of management as I should have been glad to, had the notice been received earlier.

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant
J. A. Leonard.
Consul General

on

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 16 1890
RECEIVED

No. 19] Decr. 11 1889 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Jernard *Consul General.* *to the State Department*

Subject:— Confirms Telegram.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Chii + Wu, two Chinese officials visit United States. They are connected with the Chinese Govt. Mining office and the Consul General telegraphs the Department announcing their arrival.

No. 19

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Decr. 4th 1889

Hon. William F. Wharton

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to confirm the following telegram.

" Shanghai December 7th, 1889.

Assistant Secretary State

Washington

Two Chinese officials and servant arrive San Francisco by steamer China in few days duly accredited Government commission connected mining authorities here request their mission be officially recognized. "

Leonard

When these officials - Messrs. Chü and Wu left Shanghai the Taotai requested me to endorse the special passport he had granted them and from inquiries I made at that time I am lead to believe that they intend

intend to seek general information in regard to mining as it is carried on in the United States and at the same time, if practicable purchase mining machinery for China.

In order that any misunderstanding regarding their status might be avoided I was requested to telegraph, at their expense.

Trusting this will meet the approval of the Department,

I have the honor to be,

Sir:

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General